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Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics

HAWAII

COUNTIES AND SELECTED PLACES



Census of Population and Housing

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SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics

Part 13

HAWAII

PHC80-S2-13

COUNTIES AND SELECTED PLACES

Issued September 1982



U.S. Department of Commerce

Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary

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Deputy Secretary

Robert G. Dederick,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Bruce Chapman, Director

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GENERAL

This report presents sample data from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on social, economic, and housing characteristics for the residents of the State, its counties or comparable areas, and places of 25,000 or more inhabitants. The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-S2 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Supplementary Reports) followed by a number representing the State. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

This report was developed to give data users early access to data which were collected on a sample basis in the 1980 census.

The statistics presented here are being issued in advance of their separate publication in the reports, *Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, PC80-1-C; and *Characteristics of Housing Units, Detailed Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-B. Data comparable to the estimates shown in this report are also available for additional geographic areas on Summary Tape Files 3 and 4. Selected data items are available in the reports, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3.

The 1980 population census figures presented here may differ from those

shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and in the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after the PHC80-V reports and P.L. 94-171 materials were prepared. The changes may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Changes may also result from the weighting technique used to inflate the sample figures shown in this report to 100-percent population and housing unit control totals. For further discussion of weighting, see appendix D.

The content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in 1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to an appreciable extent the comparability between 1980 census data and 1970 census data for most characteristics.

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in other publications of the 1980 census.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and five appendixes), a table of contents, and nine detailed tables. There are two numbered series of tables. Tables P-1 through P-5 present population statistics, and tables H-1 through H-4 present housing statistics.

Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., census designated places). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered

in this report. Appendix C briefly explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on the sources of error in the data, sampling variability, calculation of measures of sampling variability, ratio estimation, and editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instructions and 1980 census questionnaire pages.

DERIVED FIGURES

This report presents means, medians, and percents, as well as certain rates and ratios. The median—a type of average—is the middle value in a distribution; i.e., the median divides the distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. Percents and other derived measures which round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero (i.e. “—”). Medians for income, gross rent, and owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as “no cash rent” are excluded.

The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in this report. When the median falls in the lower terminal category of an open-ended distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial value of the next category followed by a minus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category “Less than \$2,000,” it is shown as “\$2,000—.” When the median falls in the upper terminal category of an open-ended distribution, the initial value of the terminal category is given followed by a plus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category “\$250 or more,” it is shown as “\$250+.”

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash “-” represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “. . .” mean not applicable, or that derived measures are not shown when the base is less than 100, or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individuals or housing units. (For further information on disclosure, see the section below on “Suppression of Data for Confidentiality.”)
- CDP is census designated place.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised

respondents and required by law, the Census Bureau takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about particular individuals and housing units. To accomplish this, the Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression are as follows: counts of total population by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 30 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are 10 or more year-round housing units in the geographic area;

characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least 10 occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least 10 or the number of renters is at least 10. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for complete-count (100-percent) data are 15 or more persons and 5 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 30-person or 10-housing unit criteria to be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.

TABLE P-1. GENERAL, FAMILY, AND FERTILITY CHARACTERISTICS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	THE STATE	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE						
		AIEA (COP)	HILO (COP)	HONOLULU (COP)	KAILUA (COP)- HONOLULU COUNTY	KANEHOE (COP)	PEARL CITY (COP)	WAIPAHU (COP)
URBAN AND RURAL								
TOTAL PERSONS	964 691	32 879	35 269	365 048	35 812	29 919	42 575	29 139
URBAN	834 723	32 879	35 269	365 048	35 812	29 919	42 575	29 139
RURAL	129 968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FARM	4 523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGE								
TOTAL PERSONS	964 691	32 879	35 269	365 048	35 812	29 919	42 575	29 139
UNDER 5 YEARS	76 984	2 055	2 970	22 521	2 622	2 334	3 595	2 906
5 TO 9 YEARS	73 311	2 003	2 730	22 542	2 450	2 187	4 082	2 632
10 TO 14 YEARS	74 747	2 801	2 916	22 661	3 495	2 756	4 186	2 800
15 TO 19 YEARS	86 054	3 221	3 357	28 479	3 610	3 161	4 259	2 909
20 TO 24 YEARS	105 987	3 775	3 203	38 408	3 253	2 901	3 305	3 665
25 TO 29 YEARS	95 453	3 079	3 213	38 202	2 707	2 256	3 598	2 271
30 TO 34 YEARS	84 781	2 742	2 510	32 471	3 159	2 536	4 080	1 994
35 TO 44 YEARS	112 049	4 136	3 870	42 124	4 914	3 779	6 706	3 189
45 TO 54 YEARS	93 097	3 898	3 474	39 031	4 013	3 627	4 683	2 809
55 TO 59 YEARS	48 155	1 934	1 829	22 047	2 088	1 525	1 775	1 344
60 TO 64 YEARS	38 108	1 410	1 641	18 564	1 487	1 032	853	798
65 TO 74 YEARS	49 177	1 268	2 274	24 167	1 378	1 053	1 002	1 163
75 TO 84 YEARS	21 256	395	1 012	11 063	492	606	347	498
85 YEARS AND OVER	5 532	162	270	2 768	144	166	104	161
MEAN	28.4	29.2	28.8	31.5	29.6	28.6	27.6	24.5
FEHALE	469 719	16 084	17 723	184 884	17 903	15 180	21 140	14 287
UNDER 5 YEARS	37 446	1 010	1 453	10 959	1 300	1 169	1 779	1 353
5 TO 9 YEARS	35 452	983	1 257	10 807	1 196	1 146	1 960	1 293
10 TO 14 YEARS	36 114	1 300	1 415	11 076	1 669	1 303	2 070	1 393
15 TO 19 YEARS	40 314	1 597	1 667	14 280	1 777	1 524	2 032	1 466
20 TO 24 YEARS	46 694	1 692	1 577	19 492	1 556	1 432	1 607	1 699
25 TO 29 YEARS	46 836	1 482	1 543	19 231	1 307	1 177	1 870	1 164
30 TO 34 YEARS	41 332	1 352	1 363	15 826	1 709	1 293	2 129	1 079
35 TO 44 YEARS	55 285	2 101	1 979	21 102	2 453	1 970	3 353	1 662
45 TO 54 YEARS	49 222	2 073	1 899	21 075	2 083	1 897	2 338	1 471
55 TO 59 YEARS	24 039	964	954	11 329	1 018	785	857	542
60 TO 64 YEARS	19 194	680	810	9 588	767	476	355	448
65 TO 74 YEARS	22 987	532	1 047	12 047	649	523	507	438
75 TO 84 YEARS	11 358	204	584	6 258	315	366	219	211
85 YEARS AND OVER	3 446	114	175	1 814	104	119	64	68
MEAN	29.1	29.9	29.8	32.1	30.4	29.3	28.0	24.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
IN HOUSEHOLDS	925 135	32 492	34 298	354 238	35 779	29 486	42 048	28 584
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER	227 974	8 197	8 799	87 520	9 105	7 352	10 364	6 146
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDER: MALE	35 908	1 067	1 173	19 728	892	446	527	530
FEHALE	31 052	650	1 208	20 078	707	407	287	269
SPOUSE	188 239	6 842	6 973	69 945	7 870	6 153	9 138	4 875
OTHER RELATIVES	403 032	14 319	14 974	139 744	15 737	14 422	20 840	15 377
NONRELATIVES	38 930	1 417	1 171	17 223	1 468	706	892	1 387
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	3.14	3.28	3.07	2.78	3.34	3.59	3.76	4.12
PERSONS PER FAMILY	3.59	3.58	3.49	3.40	3.59	3.80	3.89	4.30
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS								
HOUSEHOLDS	294 934	9 914	11 180	127 326	10 704	8 205	11 178	6 945
1 PERSON	50 149	1 153	1 887	31 166	1 013	572	547	431
2 PERSONS	79 391	2 629	3 129	37 552	2 831	1 966	1 896	1 217
3 PERSONS	55 893	2 077	2 226	22 152	2 313	1 704	2 404	1 498
4 PERSONS	51 522	1 935	1 934	17 984	2 244	1 834	3 165	1 341
5 PERSONS	29 060	1 153	1 137	9 240	1 335	1 120	1 942	974
6 OR MORE PERSONS	28 919	967	867	9 232	968	1 009	1 224	1 484
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
FAHILIES	227 974	8 197	8 799	87 520	9 105	7 352	10 364	6 146
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	124 143	4 255	4 766	40 382	5 025	4 153	6 910	4 044
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	188 933	6 851	6 976	69 932	7 804	6 168	9 094	4 784
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	103 472	3 511	3 772	32 468	4 253	3 497	6 185	3 066
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	28 514	993	1 430	12 996	1 006	886	843	1 041
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	16 938	615	833	6 726	608	535	575	855
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS								
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS	39 556	387	971	10 810	33	433	527	555
INHABITANT OF MENTAL HOSPITAL	585	-	-	114	-	87	-	33
INHABITANT OF HOME FOR THE AGED	3 159	66	258	1 677	15	136	43	239
INHABITANT OF OTHER INSTITUTION	2 015	6	144	850	-	-	431	-
IN MILITARY QUARTERS	23 479	296	14	1 366	-	-	-	-
IN COLLEGE DORMITORY	5 478	-	458	3 778	-	-	-	16
OTHER IN GROUP QUARTERS	4 840	19	97	3 025	18	210	53	267
MARITAL STATUS								
MALE, 15 YEARS AND OVER	378 942	13 229	13 055	145 282	13 507	11 080	15 381	10 553
SINGLE	135 991	4 719	4 362	52 472	4 175	3 599	4 784	3 830
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	211 213	7 564	7 441	78 549	8 295	6 755	9 778	5 949
SEPARATED	4 289	122	93	1 842	139	91	78	102
WIDOWED	7 072	191	420	2 999	170	155	231	221
DIVORCED	20 377	633	739	9 420	728	480	510	451
FEHALE, 15 YEARS AND OVER	360 707	12 791	13 598	152 042	13 738	11 562	15 331	10 248
SINGLE	92 704	3 442	3 442	43 669	3 235	3 015	3 817	2 668
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	206 787	7 498	7 490	77 595	8 404	6 801	9 903	5 987
SEPARATED	5 849	281	212	2 580	227	135	181	268
WIDOWED	29 108	741	1 487	14 639	805	824	833	676
DIVORCED	26 259	829	967	13 559	1 067	787	597	649
FERTILITY								
WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS	230 461	8 224	8 129	89 931	8 802	7 396	10 991	7 070
CHILDREN EVER BORN	280 818	9 300	10 984	85 371	11 188	9 258	14 751	10 339
PER 1,000 WOMEN	1 219	1 131	1 351	949	1 271	1 252	1 342	1 462

TABLE P-1. GENERAL, FAMILY, AND FERTILITY CHARACTERISTICS: 1980-CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	COUNTIES				
	HAWAII	HONOLULU	KALAWAO	KAUAI	MAUI
URBAN AND RURAL					
TOTAL PERSONS	92 053	762 565	144	39 082	70 847
URBAN	40 020	735 106	-	17 692	41 905
RURAL	52 033	27 459	144	21 390	28 942
FARM	2 821	843	-	163	696
AGE					
TOTAL PERSONS	92 053	762 565	144	39 082	70 847
UNDER 5 YEARS	8 298	59 507	-	3 356	5 823
5 TO 9 YEARS	7 601	56 967	-	3 251	5 492
10 TO 14 YEARS	7 380	58 426	-	3 176	5 765
15 TO 19 YEARS	7 668	69 349	-	3 070	5 967
20 TO 24 YEARS	7 402	89 750	2	3 092	5 741
25 TO 29 YEARS	8 549	76 041	4	3 646	7 213
30 TO 34 YEARS	7 751	67 762	-	3 297	5 971
35 TO 44 YEARS	9 835	89 938	16	4 145	8 115
45 TO 54 YEARS	8 991	73 673	37	3 820	6 576
55 TO 59 YEARS	4 925	37 154	16	2 165	3 895
60 TO 64 YEARS	4 317	28 748	32	1 746	3 265
65 TO 74 YEARS	6 085	35 668	24	2 753	4 647
75 TO 84 YEARS	2 567	15 574	11	1 264	1 840
85 YEARS AND OVER	684	4 008	2	301	537
MEDIAN	29.5	28.1	59.1	29.9	29.6
FEMALE					
UNDER 5 YEARS	45 313	370 561	56	19 032	34 757
5 TO 9 YEARS	4 070	28 894	-	1 676	2 806
10 TO 14 YEARS	3 710	27 491	-	1 615	2 636
15 TO 19 YEARS	3 532	28 256	-	1 530	2 796
20 TO 24 YEARS	3 709	32 360	-	1 451	2 794
25 TO 29 YEARS	3 786	38 299	-	1 633	2 976
30 TO 34 YEARS	4 231	37 310	-	1 792	3 503
35 TO 44 YEARS	3 799	33 213	-	1 491	2 829
45 TO 54 YEARS	4 811	44 368	6	2 088	4 012
55 TO 59 YEARS	4 800	38 840	21	1 983	3 578
60 TO 64 YEARS	2 446	18 537	8	1 098	1 950
65 TO 74 YEARS	2 100	14 668	8	851	1 567
75 TO 84 YEARS	2 642	17 203	5	1 058	2 079
85 YEARS AND OVER	1 278	8 605	8	584	883
MEDIAN	399	2 517	-	182	348
	29.5	29.0	...	29.5	29.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
IN HOUSEHOLDS	90 470	725 847	103	38 679	70 036
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	22 825	178 516	30	9 687	16 916
NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS: MALE	3 683	27 592	28	1 555	3 050
FEMALE	2 749	24 823	13	910	2 557
SPOUSE	18 709	147 163	28	8 393	13 946
OTHER RELATIVES	38 899	317 697	-	16 585	29 851
NONRELATIVES	3 605	30 056	4	1 549	3 716
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	3.09	3.14	...	3.18	3.11
PERSONS PER FAMILY	3.52	3.60	...	3.58	3.59
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS					
HOUSEHOLDS	29 257	230 931	71	12 152	22 523
1 PERSON	4 888	39 367	39	1 850	4 005
2 PERSONS	8 551	60 844	31	3 386	6 579
3 PERSONS	5 419	44 144	1	2 263	4 066
4 PERSONS	4 791	41 334	-	2 050	3 347
5 PERSONS	2 968	22 734	-	1 237	2 121
6 OR MORE PERSONS	2 640	22 508	-	1 366	2 405
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
FAMILIES	22 825	178 516	30	9 687	16 916
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	12 035	97 988	-	5 188	8 932
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	18 741	147 829	30	8 359	13 974
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	9 864	81 911	-	4 456	7 241
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDS, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2 900	22 695	-	883	2 036
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 697	13 439	-	525	1 277
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS					
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS	1 583	36 718	41	403	811
INMATE OF MENTAL HOSPITAL	14	545	-	9	17
INMATE OF HOME FOR THE AGED	289	2 510	-	126	234
INMATE OF OTHER INSTITUTION	205	1 469	-	167	174
IN MILITARY QUARTERS	46	23 398	-	35	-
IN COLLEGE DORMITORY	458	4 977	-	-	43
OTHER IN GROUP QUARTERS	571	3 819	41	66	343
MARITAL STATUS					
MALE, 15 YEARS AND OVER	34 773	301 745	88	15 088	27 248
SINGLE	10 986	111 314	25	4 627	9 039
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	20 355	166 111	47	9 124	15 576
SEPARATED	386	3 559	-	109	235
WIDOWED	1 051	4 997	8	389	627
DIVORCED	1 995	15 764	8	839	1 771
FEMALE, 15 YEARS AND OVER	34 001	285 920	56	14 211	26 519
SINGLE	7 648	75 766	8	2 961	6 321
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	20 207	162 043	30	9 114	15 393
SEPARATED	468	4 913	-	83	385
WIDOWED	3 353	21 987	12	1 264	2 492
DIVORCED	2 325	21 211	6	789	1 928
FERTILITY					
WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS	20 336	185 550	6	8 455	16 114
CHILDREN EVER BORN	29 241	217 993	3	12 033	21 548
PER 1,000 WOMEN	1 438	1 175	...	1 423	1 337

TABLE P-2. SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	THE STATE	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE						
		AIEA (COP)	HILO (COP)	HONOLULU (COP)	KAILUA (COP)= HONOLULU COUNTY	KANEONE (COP)	PEARL CITY (COP)	WAIPAHU (COP)
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH								
TOTAL PERSONS	964 691	32 879	35 269	365 048	35 812	29 919	42 575	29 139
NATIVE	827 675	28 875	32 848	297 010	33 732	28 264	37 385	21 018
BORN IN STATE OF RESIDENCE	557 990	19 126	28 061	202 952	19 578	22 078	30 081	16 589
BORN IN DIFFERENT STATE	248 752	8 948	4 415	84 320	13 483	5 781	6 433	3 501
BORN ABROAD, AT SEA, ETC.	20 933	801	372	9 738	671	405	871	928
FOREIGN BORN	137 016	4 004	2 421	68 038	2 080	1 655	5 190	8 121
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
PERSONS 5 TO 17 YEARS	198 167	6 835	7 648	61 665	8 201	6 975	11 120	7 146
SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH AT HOME	168 578	5 928	7 105	47 521	7 721	6 250	9 928	5 150
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME	29 589	907	543	14 144	480	725	1 192	1 996
SPANISH LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	1 321	68	5	473	7	47	65	47
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	1 274	68	5	455	7	41	58	47
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	47	-	-	18	-	6	7	-
OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	28 268	839	538	13 671	473	678	1 127	1 949
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	24 195	683	490	11 179	440	663	984	1 701
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	4 073	156	48	2 492	33	15	143	248
PERSONS 18 YEARS AND OVER	689 540	23 989	24 651	280 862	24 989	20 610	27 860	19 087
SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH AT HOME	489 844	17 792	18 092	185 220	21 952	16 740	20 766	10 011
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME	199 696	6 197	6 559	95 642	3 037	3 870	7 094	9 076
SPANISH LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	10 616	329	246	3 379	247	201	295	279
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	9 942	318	219	3 098	240	201	265	272
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	674	11	27	281	7	-	30	7
OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	189 080	5 868	6 313	92 263	2 790	3 669	6 799	8 797
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	150 165	4 633	5 438	71 164	2 438	3 100	5 573	6 823
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL	38 915	1 235	875	21 099	352	569	1 226	1 974
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY								
WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER	457 717	17 052	14 560	183 677	16 768	13 891	20 568	12 322
CAR, TRUCK, OR VAN	359 207	14 565	13 189	138 411	14 471	12 425	18 561	10 331
DRIVE ALONE	253 168	10 526	10 890	97 232	10 201	8 473	12 626	7 026
CARPPOOL	106 039	4 039	2 299	41 179	4 270	3 952	5 935	3 305
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	38 100	1 175	127	24 841	1 178	778	1 359	1 349
WALKED ONLY	37 112	698	536	12 831	422	312	194	393
OTHER MEANS	14 445	423	284	4 428	331	167	303	195
WORKED AT HOME	8 853	191	424	3 166	366	209	151	54
PERSONS PER PRIVATE VEHICLE	1.20	1.19	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.22	1.23	1.23
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT								
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	266 181	9 504	10 343	94 505	10 994	9 437	14 409	8 738
NURSERY SCHOOL	12 808	374	400	4 082	677	521	842	270
PUBLIC	3 200	77	92	833	79	149	94	76
PRIVATE	9 608	297	308	3 249	598	372	748	194
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	133 280	4 293	5 061	40 803	5 263	4 447	7 353	4 871
PUBLIC	110 704	3 314	4 639	31 554	3 493	3 211	6 154	4 379
PRIVATE	22 576	979	422	9 249	1 770	1 236	1 199	492
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	65 609	2 763	2 653	21 577	3 104	2 648	3 744	2 293
PUBLIC	54 785	2 270	2 392	16 597	2 115	2 140	3 154	2 123
PRIVATE	10 824	493	261	4 980	989	508	590	170
COLLEGE	54 484	2 074	2 229	28 043	1 950	1 821	2 470	1 304
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED								
PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER	547 608	19 024	20 093	230 437	20 382	16 580	23 148	14 227
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	88 545	2 406	3 670	36 391	1 635	1 862	2 429	3 909
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	54 793	1 841	1 921	22 273	1 867	1 775	1 769	1 878
4 YEARS	192 042	6 984	7 077	75 731	6 898	6 693	9 544	5 079
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	100 813	3 582	3 815	40 636	4 162	2 824	4 697	2 123
4 OR MORE YEARS	111 415	4 211	3 610	55 406	5 820	3 426	4 709	1 238
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	73.8	77.7	72.2	74.5	82.8	78.1	81.9	59.3
RESIDENCE IN 1975								
PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OVER	888 056	30 929	32 468	342 338	32 975	27 497	38 989	26 341
SAME HOUSE	438 009	15 758	16 695	175 568	18 300	17 657	23 250	12 249
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN UNITED STATES	397 792	13 193	15 081	140 198	13 835	8 993	14 413	11 644
SAME COUNTY	223 395	7 526	9 839	90 257	7 687	6 014	10 294	9 094
DIFFERENT COUNTY	174 397	5 667	5 242	49 941	6 148	2 979	4 119	2 550
SAME STATE	24 478	290	2 930	5 000	990	317	359	320
DIFFERENT STATE	149 919	5 377	2 312	44 941	5 158	2 662	3 760	2 230
ABROAD	52 255	1 978	692	26 572	840	847	1 326	2 448
VETERAN STATUS								
CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	665 036	22 598	25 875	281 314	25 654	21 450	28 234	18 837
VETERAN	103 774	4 477	3 787	41 168	4 845	3 603	5 485	2 698
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	15.6	19.8	14.6	14.6	18.9	16.8	19.4	14.3
MALE VETERAN	98 633	4 237	3 671	39 264	4 618	3 459	5 277	2 599
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	31.1	40.1	29.0	29.5	37.6	33.7	38.9	28.5
WORK DISABILITY STATUS								
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS	644 993	23 424	22 364	253 025	24 527	20 053	28 008	18 317
WITH A WORK DISABILITY	38 181	1 274	1 665	15 185	1 519	1 085	1 205	1 036
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	21 515	787	1 133	8 740	943	628	525	619
PREVENTED FROM WORKING	16 455	543	908	6 727	715	445	373	518
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS								
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS	644 993	23 424	22 364	253 025	24 527	20 053	28 008	18 317
WITH A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY	7 700	217	453	3 078	206	184	298	232
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	72 917	1 779	3 232	36 359	1 999	1 703	1 410	1 720
WITH A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY	8 503	189	291	4 289	261	306	209	174

TABLE P-2. SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS: 1980-CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	COUNTIES				
	HAWAII	HONOLULU	KALAWAO	KAUAI	MAUI
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH					
TOTAL PERSONS	92 053	762 565	144	39 082	70 847
NATIVE.	83 388	649 354	117	33 438	61 378
BORN IN STATE OF RESIDENCE.	64 938	420 120	103	26 849	45 980
BORN IN DIFFERENT STATE.	17 577	209 901	13	6 330	14 931
BORN ABROAD, AT SEA, ETC.	873	19 333	1	259	467
FOREIGN BORN.	8 665	113 211	27	5 644	9 469
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
PERSONS 5 TO 17 YEARS	19 834	154 617	-	8 448	15 268
SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH AT HOME.	18 084	129 623	-	7 335	13 536
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME	1 750	24 994	-	1 113	1 732
SPANISH LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	47	1 161	-	32	81
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	47	1 120	-	32	75
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL.	-	41	-	-	6
OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	1 703	23 833	-	1 081	1 651
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	1 587	20 205	-	972	1 431
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL.	116	3 628	-	109	220
PERSONS 18 YEARS AND OVER	63 921	548 441	144	27 278	49 756
SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH AT HOME.	47 073	389 343	76	18 035	35 317
SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME	16 848	159 098	68	9 243	14 439
SPANISH LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	624	9 070	-	440	482
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	592	8 500	-	400	450
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL.	32	570	-	40	32
OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	16 224	150 028	68	8 803	13 957
SPEAK ENGLISH VERY WELL OR WELL	13 442	118 915	66	7 224	10 518
SPEAK ENGLISH NOT WELL OR NOT AT ALL.	2 782	31 113	2	1 579	3 439
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY					
WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER	36 868	369 523	81	17 827	33 418
CAR, TRUCK, OR VAN.	31 950	282 479	51	16 033	28 694
DRIVE ALONE	24 552	195 727	45	12 135	20 709
CARPOOL	7 398	86 752	6	3 898	7 985
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	571	37 042	-	37	450
WALKED ONLY	2 195	31 059	30	1 011	2 807
OTHER MEANS	779	12 553	-	406	707
WORKED AT HOME.	1 373	6 380	-	340	760
PERSONS PER PRIVATE VEHICLE	1.15	1.21	...	1.17	1.20
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	24 054	214 345	-	10 245	17 537
NURSERY SCHOOL.	891	10 277	-	663	977
PUBLIC.	309	2 318	-	261	312
PRIVATE	582	7 959	-	402	665
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS).	13 509	103 958	-	5 761	10 052
PUBLIC.	12 627	84 729	-	4 830	8 518
PRIVATE	882	19 229	-	931	1 534
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS).	6 327	51 521	-	2 766	4 995
PUBLIC.	5 774	42 131	-	2 675	4 205
PRIVATE	553	9 390	-	91	790
COLLEGE	3 327	48 589	-	1 055	1 513
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER	53 704	428 566	142	23 137	42 059
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	10 800	61 905	71	6 218	9 551
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	5 924	42 728	31	2 077	4 033
4 YEARS	19 078	152 346	29	6 549	14 040
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	9 760	78 386	6	4 663	7 998
4 OR MORE YEARS	8 142	93 201	5	3 630	6 437
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	68.9	75.6	28.2	64.1	67.7
RESIDENCE IN 1975					
PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OVER.	83 849	702 882	144	35 844	65 337
SAME HOUSE.	44 346	339 003	125	20 542	33 993
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN UNITED STATES.	36 915	317 453	19	14 454	28 951
SAME COUNTY	20 848	179 184	5	8 516	14 842
DIFFERENT COUNTY.	16 067	138 269	14	5 938	14 109
SAME STATE.	6 797	9 100	8	2 780	5 793
DIFFERENT STATE	9 270	129 169	6	3 158	8 316
ABROAD.	2 588	46 426	-	848	2 393
VETERAN STATUS					
CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	66 997	516 877	144	28 420	52 598
VETERAN	10 476	81 737	12	4 262	7 287
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	15.6	15.8	8.3	15.0	13.9
MALE VETERAN.	10 117	77 356	12	4 133	7 015
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	29.9	32.0	...	28.4	26.4
WORK DISABILITY STATUS					
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS	57 739	517 509	107	24 191	45 447
WITH A WORK DISABILITY.	4 577	29 352	30	1 328	2 894
NOT IN LABOR FORCE.	2 826	16 531	18	663	1 477
PREVENTED FROM WORKING.	2 177	12 556	8	551	1 163
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS					
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 16 TO 64 YEARS	57 739	517 509	107	24 191	45 447
WITH A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY	1 014	5 938	3	246	499
NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER.	8 967	53 019	37	4 142	6 752
WITH A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY	840	6 595	10	512	546

TABLE P-3. LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	THE STATE	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE						
		AIEA (COP)	HILO (COP)	HONOLULU (COP)	KAILUA (COP)- HONOLULU COUNTY	KANEONE (COP)	PEARL CITY (COP)	WAIPAHU (COP)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	723 479	25 269	25 989	291 949	26 541	21 979	29 850	20 309
LABOR FORCE	494 223	18 253	16 104	198 090	18 143	15 014	22 245	13 623
PERCENT OF PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	68.3	72.2	62.0	67.9	68.4	68.3	74.5	67.1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	435 780	15 582	15 990	187 455	17 256	14 485	20 629	12 151
EMPLOYED	415 181	14 874	14 983	179 765	16 524	13 858	19 793	11 373
UNEMPLOYED	20 599	708	1 007	7 690	732	627	836	778
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	4.7	4.5	6.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	6.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	229 256	7 016	9 885	93 859	8 398	6 965	7 605	6 686
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER								
LABOR FORCE	352 796	12 465	13 235	149 444	13 404	11 263	14 865	10 011
PERCENT OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	203 803	7 898	7 220	89 839	7 596	6 680	9 846	5 663
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	199 392	7 470	7 214	88 706	7 563	6 614	9 652	5 355
EMPLOYED	189 850	7 090	6 830	85 208	7 228	6 330	9 273	5 036
UNEMPLOYED	9 542	380	384	3 498	335	284	379	319
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	4.8	5.1	5.3	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.9	6.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	148 993	4 567	6 015	59 605	5 808	4 583	5 019	4 348
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER								
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	62 606	1 774	2 511	19 085	2 055	1 835	3 123	2 407
IN LABOR FORCE	32 215	998	1 355	10 083	1 040	1 010	2 152	1 302
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6 TO 17 YEARS ONLY	65 359	2 675	2 351	22 680	3 171	2 568	3 872	2 093
IN LABOR FORCE	45 523	1 926	1 771	16 319	2 230	1 955	3 012	1 441
CLASS OF WORKER, OCCUPATION, AND INDUSTRY								
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	415 181	14 874	14 983	179 765	16 524	13 858	19 793	11 373
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	300 315	9 993	9 958	133 040	12 067	9 739	12 720	8 362
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS	32 244	2 121	443	11 614	1 257	1 133	3 201	1 495
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKERS	43 814	1 590	2 736	18 922	1 508	1 770	2 667	868
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS	14 343	460	885	5 217	520	559	659	320
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	22 965	664	916	10 392	1 057	625	518	314
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	1 500	46	45	580	115	32	28	14
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	415 181	14 874	14 983	179 765	16 524	13 858	19 793	11 373
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	97 606	3 682	3 851	47 551	5 198	3 370	4 705	1 409
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	48 671	1 901	1 679	23 679	2 722	1 750	2 462	799
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	48 935	1 781	2 172	23 872	2 476	1 620	2 243	610
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	132 651	5 518	4 641	62 421	5 670	4 763	7 327	3 255
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	11 982	558	437	5 340	562	549	766	239
SALES OCCUPATIONS	47 475	1 792	1 592	23 001	2 122	1 559	2 019	1 052
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL	73 194	3 168	2 612	34 080	2 986	2 655	4 542	1 964
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	74 149	2 151	2 292	32 812	2 319	2 117	2 834	2 304
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS	1 547	26	39	762	40	30	21	20
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	7 578	266	307	2 538	376	368	342	141
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	65 024	1 859	1 946	29 512	1 903	1 719	2 471	2 143
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS	14 154	162	592	2 148	186	173	161	307
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS	48 198	1 951	1 698	17 139	1 724	1 873	2 833	1 954
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS	48 423	1 410	1 909	17 694	1 427	1 562	1 933	2 144
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	14 000	425	417	5 834	375	403	612	786
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS	16 430	384	596	5 329	500	651	579	524
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	17 993	601	896	6 531	552	508	742	834
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	415 181	14 874	14 983	179 765	16 524	13 858	19 793	11 373
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES, AND MINING	14 793	123	675	1 809	261	203	187	272
CONSTRUCTION	29 888	1 072	1 151	9 827	1 293	1 111	1 523	1 148
MANUFACTURING	32 914	1 127	999	12 751	1 034	1 007	1 728	1 523
NONDURABLE GOODS	21 234	586	700	8 173	578	570	709	946
DURABLE GOODS	11 680	541	299	4 578	456	437	1 019	577
TRANSPORTATION	25 392	1 018	600	12 111	1 263	1 177	1 290	588
COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	11 086	381	501	4 244	588	659	704	211
WHOLESALE TRADE	16 089	715	820	8 165	751	389	755	438
RETAIL TRADE	82 453	3 109	2 858	39 361	2 735	2 534	3 852	2 492
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	31 648	1 144	864	15 728	1 696	1 191	1 453	621
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	17 832	718	569	8 460	885	665	724	537
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	38 150	907	1 068	16 667	1 005	728	1 005	1 075
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	73 363	2 566	3 237	34 451	3 278	2 597	3 569	1 276
HEALTH SERVICES	22 390	695	930	10 678	993	906	984	481
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	31 989	1 218	1 535	14 362	1 284	1 162	1 855	493
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	18 984	653	772	9 411	1 001	529	730	302
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	41 573	1 994	1 641	16 191	1 735	1 597	3 003	1 192
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979								
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER, IN LABOR FORCE IN 1979	532 005	19 402	17 526	213 748	19 634	16 255	23 562	14 295
WORKED IN 1979	523 269	19 200	17 172	210 494	19 342	16 070	23 239	13 969
50 TO 52 WEEKS	335 829	12 897	11 560	132 709	12 357	10 704	15 868	8 539
40 TO 49 WEEKS	70 236	2 411	1 658	31 262	2 436	1 959	2 974	2 265
1 TO 39 WEEKS	117 204	3 892	3 954	46 523	4 549	3 407	4 397	3 165
USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK	415 384	15 480	13 258	163 466	15 078	12 638	19 147	11 328
50 TO 52 WEEKS	297 414	11 406	9 988	115 766	10 921	9 486	14 435	7 744
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979	80 254	2 675	2 184	34 623	2 990	2 222	2 897	2 859
UNEMPLOYED 15 OR MORE WEEKS	27 064	824	1 011	10 961	1 038	722	888	845
MEAN WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	13.9	13.1	17.9	13.1	13.6	12.6	12.8	12.6
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979								
FAMILIES	227 974	8 197	8 799	87 520	9 105	7 352	10 364	6 146
NO WORKERS	21 137	522	1 299	8 984	665	406	274	706
1 WORKER	65 930	2 129	2 569	24 550	2 616	1 884	2 137	1 745
2 OR MORE WORKERS	140 907	5 546	4 931	53 986	5 824	5 062	7 953	3 695

TABLE P-3. LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS: 1980-CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	COUNTIES				
	HAWAII	HONOLULU	KALAWAO	KAUAI	MAUI
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	67 205	574 903	144	28 629	52 598
LABOR FORCE	41 214	397 889	82	18 998	36 040
PERCENT OF PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	61.3	69.2	56.9	66.4	68.5
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	41 006	339 863	82	18 789	36 040
EMPLOYED	38 150	324 113	82	18 223	34 613
UNEMPLOYED	2 856	15 750	-	566	1 427
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	7.0	4.6	-	3.0	4.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	25 991	177 014	62	9 631	16 558
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER					
LABOR FORCE	33 160	279 711	56	13 871	25 998
PERCENT OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	17 013	162 998	35	8 077	15 680
..	51.3	58.3	..	58.2	60.3
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	17 007	158 618	35	8 052	15 680
EMPLOYED	15 875	151 089	35	7 756	15 095
UNEMPLOYED	1 132	7 529	-	296	585
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	6.7	4.7	-	3.7	3.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	16 147	116 713	21	5 794	10 318
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER					
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	33 160	279 711	56	13 871	25 998
IN LABOR FORCE	6 679	48 648	-	2 632	4 647
..	3 244	24 828	-	1 467	2 676
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6 TO 17 YEARS ONLY	5 661	52 415	-	2 681	4 602
IN LABOR FORCE	3 864	36 248	-	1 992	3 419
CLASS OF WORKER, OCCUPATION, AND INDUSTRY					
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	38 150	324 113	82	18 223	34 613
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS	27 226	231 719	24	13 885	27 461
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS	909	30 207	3	508	617
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKERS	4 945	34 268	48	1 715	2 838
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS	1 481	10 583	-	1 002	1 277
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS	3 310	16 312	7	1 035	2 301
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	279	1 024	-	78	119
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	38 150	324 113	82	18 223	34 613
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	7 648	79 934	15	3 499	6 510
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	3 518	39 971	7	1 545	3 630
OCCUPATIONS	4 130	39 963	8	1 954	2 880
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	9 956	109 521	15	4 554	8 605
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	864	9 915	-	614	589
OCCUPATIONS	3 996	38 367	1	1 683	3 428
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	864	9 915	-	614	589
SALES OCCUPATIONS	5 096	61 239	14	2 257	4 588
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING	6 283	56 939	17	3 742	7 168
CLERICAL	134	1 116	-	135	162
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	609	6 010	2	388	569
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS	5 540	49 813	15	3 219	6 437
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	3 927	5 858	8	1 509	2 872
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND	4 848	36 546	20	2 345	4 439
HOUSEHOLD	5 488	35 335	7	2 574	5 019
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS	1 308	10 887	5	518	1 282
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS	2 123	11 274	-	1 054	1 979
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS	2 057	13 174	2	1 002	1 758
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	38 150	324 113	82	18 223	34 613
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS	4 272	5 662	1	1 762	3 096
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND	3 477	21 423	-	1 621	3 367
LABORERS	3 177	24 982	8	1 548	3 199
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	2 539	14 713	3	1 354	2 625
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES, AND MINING	638	10 269	5	194	574
CONSTRUCTION	1 524	21 174	2	1 015	1 677
MANUFACTURING	812	8 771	-	668	835
NONDURABLE GOODS	1 477	13 286	7	462	857
DURABLE GOODS	6 683	66 358	4	3 089	6 319
TRANSPORTATION	2 174	26 145	-	1 074	2 255
COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	1 251	14 726	-	527	1 328
WHOLESALE TRADE	4 154	26 252	7	2 317	5 420
RETAIL TRADE	6 378	59 927	6	2 713	4 339
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	1 700	18 429	4	873	1 384
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	3 090	26 113	-	1 099	1 687
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	1 588	15 385	2	741	1 268
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	2 771	35 407	47	1 427	1 921
HEALTH SERVICES	45 565	427 197	84	20 053	39 106
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	44 583	420 055	84	19 846	38 701
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	28 060	270 935	59	13 095	23 680
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	4 620	57 815	1	2 242	5 558
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979	11 903	91 305	24	4 509	9 463
USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK	34 761	334 495	55	15 197	30 876
50 TO 52 WEEKS	24 420	241 127	50	11 160	20 657
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979	6 609	65 901	1	2 296	5 447
UNEMPLOYED 15 OR MORE WEEKS	3 102	21 341	-	766	1 855
MEAN WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	18.4	13.4	..	13.5	13.6
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979					
FAMILIES	22 825	178 516	30	9 687	16 916
NO WORKERS	3 100	15 152	4	1 087	1 794
1 WORKER	7 174	51 611	12	2 645	4 488
2 OR MORE WORKERS	12 551	111 753	14	5 955	10 634

TABLE P-4. INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	THE STATE	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE						
		AIEA (COP)	HILO (CDP)	HONOLULU (CDP)	KAILUA (COP)- HONOLULU COUNTY	KANEOHE (COP)	PEARL CITY (COP)	WAIPAHU (COP)
INCOME IN 1979								
HOUSEHOLDS.	294 934	9 914	11 180	127 326	10 704	8 205	11 178	6 945
LESS THAN \$5,000.	24 433	419	1 429	11 831	572	323	330	652
\$5,000 TO \$7,499.	18 775	304	1 002	8 030	510	283	172	547
\$7,500 TO \$9,999.	21 209	469	826	9 467	491	274	308	506
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	41 604	1 186	1 527	18 551	920	693	896	868
\$15,000 TO \$19,999.	37 836	1 144	1 294	16 077	1 041	926	1 197	717
\$20,000 TO \$24,999.	34 835	1 127	1 236	14 191	1 132	1 143	1 399	724
\$25,000 TO \$34,999.	52 572	2 384	2 025	20 199	2 275	1 851	2 936	1 269
\$35,000 TO \$49,999.	39 968	1 893	1 203	16 415	2 414	1 944	3 005	1 234
\$50,000 OR MORE	23 702	988	638	12 565	1 349	768	935	428
MEDIAN.	20 473	26 160	18 154	19 897	27 643	27 116	29 361	21 220
MEAN.	24 521	28 617	21 446	25 267	30 144	29 528	30 173	23 559
FAMILIES.								
LESS THAN \$5,000.	227 974	8 197	8 799	87 520	9 105	7 352	10 364	6 146
\$5,000 TO \$7,499.	11 533	291	689	4 526	357	226	214	531
\$7,500 TO \$9,999.	12 195	264	671	4 190	382	223	110	463
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	15 068	357	608	5 367	412	296	304	462
\$15,000 TO \$19,999.	29 796	875	1 199	10 968	731	565	816	741
\$20,000 TO \$24,999.	28 957	788	1 073	10 825	824	783	1 054	558
\$25,000 TO \$34,999.	48 006	885	1 065	10 191	936	1 020	1 288	605
\$35,000 TO \$49,999.	25 076	2 096	1 800	15 816	1 958	1 751	2 797	1 240
\$50,000 OR MORE	36 249	1 725	1 126	14 603	2 277	1 797	2 899	1 190
MEDIAN.	21 094	916	568	11 034	1 228	691	882	356
MEAN.	22 751	27 665	20 659	23 712	29 166	27 764	30 048	22 576
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 15 YEARS AND OVER	26 631	30 107	23 495	28 939	31 585	30 020	30 752	24 047
PER CAPITA INCOME								
PER CAPITA INCOME, NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS	7 741	8 734	6 925	8 948	9 033	8 216	8 080	5 771
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979	7 764	8 747	6 983	8 998	9 037	8 246	8 012	5 812
NO WORKERS.								
1 WORKER.	11 914	14 377	9 889	13 403	20 501	13 759	10 275	6 931
2 OR MORE WORKERS	20 034	21 673	16 590	22 695	26 601	20 846	20 011	14 856
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979	31 926	34 825	30 676	34 364	35 090	34 739	34 344	31 657
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979								
FAMILIES.	227 974	8 197	8 799	87 520	9 105	7 352	10 364	6 146
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	133 683	4 640	5 184	43 900	5 435	4 522	7 242	4 356
WITH RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	104 173	3 761	3 955	33 867	4 420	3 704	5 980	3 312
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT.	28 514	993	1 430	12 996	1 006	886	843	1 041
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	19 559	705	994	7 745	666	637	663	893
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	8 724	267	487	3 116	237	256	270	524
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER	29 316	762	1 338	14 180	793	646	390	659
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.								
65 YEARS AND OVER	107 787	3 061	3 589	59 135	2 953	1 739	1 672	2 260
PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED	15 528	149	738	8 682	282	374	142	233
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	927 032	32 419	34 335	356 344	35 665	29 666	42 014	28 658
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	269 853	8 767	10 487	82 501	10 659	9 266	14 536	9 755
60 YEARS AND OVER	193 769	6 746	7 531	60 282	8 069	6 946	10 957	6 874
65 YEARS AND OVER	110 719	3 177	4 851	54 822	3 486	2 721	2 250	2 477
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER	72 917	1 779	3 232	36 359	1 999	1 703	1 410	1 720
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
FAMILIES.	17 700	480	992	6 472	525	324	291	882
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	7.8	5.9	11.3	7.4	5.8	4.4	2.8	14.4
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	14 545	418	843	5 003	428	262	256	775
WITH RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	10 476	320	546	3 579	316	203	190	505
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT.	7 985	234	462	2 897	259	152	184	493
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	7 330	225	419	2 531	222	140	184	486
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	4 440	101	279	1 530	100	85	89	357
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER	1 673	35	44	737	13	29	24	46
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.								
65 YEARS AND OVER	24 775	391	1 205	12 204	633	317	313	566
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	23.0	12.8	33.6	20.6	21.4	18.2	18.7	25.0
PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED	4 927	37	276	2 465	57	94	32	84
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	91 618	2 486	4 768	35 760	2 519	1 531	1 525	3 927
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	9.9	7.7	13.9	10.0	7.1	5.2	3.6	13.7
60 YEARS AND OVER	35 103	1 136	1 820	11 746	931	627	687	1 903
65 YEARS AND OVER	22 639	768	1 148	7 747	662	391	521	1 035
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER	9 920	122	451	4 796	164	175	80	226
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER	7 654	81	346	3 712	104	146	67	167
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL								
PERCENT OF PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED:								
BELOW 75 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	6.1	5.4	8.1	6.6	4.4	3.4	2.2	8.5
BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	14.4	9.8	19.6	13.9	9.5	7.4	6.1	18.9
BELOW 150 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	19.0	13.0	25.1	17.8	11.8	10.0	8.9	23.9
BELOW 200 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	29.0	19.1	34.2	26.7	17.5	16.4	15.3	35.2

TABLE P-4. INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979: 1980-CONTINUEO

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE
PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE
COUNTIES

INCOME IN 1979

	COUNTIES				
	HAWAII	HONOLULU	KALAWAO	KAUAI	MAUI
HOUSEHOLDS.	29 257	230 931	71	12 152	22 523
LESS THAN \$5,000.	3 629	17 631	34	992	2 147
\$5,000 TO \$7,499.	2 523	13 771	5	888	1 588
\$7,500 TO \$9,999.	2 237	16 663	8	739	1 562
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	4 603	32 320	12	1 896	2 773
\$15,000 TO \$19,999.	4 090	28 833	3	1 867	3 043
\$20,000 TO \$24,999.	3 602	26 761	4	1 585	2 883
\$25,000 TO \$34,999.	4 437	41 715	2	2 280	4 138
\$35,000 TO \$49,999.	2 585	33 456	3	1 245	2 679
\$50,000 OR MORE.	1 551	19 781	-	660	1 710
MEDIAN.	16 975	21 077	...	19 066	20 237
MEAN.	20 398	25 183	...	22 329	24 317

FAMILIES.	22 825	178 516	30	9 687	16 916
LESS THAN \$5,000.	1 613	8 603	6	427	884
\$5,000 TO \$7,499.	1 715	8 920	1	648	911
\$7,500 TO \$9,999.	1 742	11 817	4	595	910
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	3 542	22 815	12	1 412	2 015
\$15,000 TO \$19,999.	3 384	21 572	3	1 528	2 470
\$20,000 TO \$24,999.	3 108	21 227	-	1 360	2 311
\$25,000 TO \$34,999.	3 972	35 469	2	2 036	3 597
\$35,000 TO \$49,999.	2 388	30 463	2	1 082	2 314
\$50,000 OR MORE.	1 361	17 630	-	599	1 504
MEDIAN.	19 132	23 556	...	20 882	22 579
MEAN.	22 347	27 322	...	23 923	26 700

UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 15 YEARS AND OVER.	10 782	112 303	86	4 028	9 493
LESS THAN \$2,000.	2 063	13 797	13	512	1 107
\$2,000 TO \$2,999.	1 096	5 713	17	256	616
\$3,000 TO \$4,999.	1 790	12 795	14	627	1 372
\$5,000 TO \$7,999.	1 839	29 841	4	650	1 893
\$8,000 TO \$9,999.	693	11 005	8	405	999
\$10,000 TO \$14,999.	1 613	17 209	21	759	1 738
\$15,000 TO \$24,999.	1 219	14 972	9	593	1 244
\$25,000 TO \$49,999.	339	5 866	-	199	437
\$50,000 OR MORE.	130	1 105	-	27	87
MEDIAN.	5 620	7 168	...	7 814	7 567
MEAN.	8 341	10 067	...	9 993	10 432

PER CAPITA INCOME.	6 554	7 914	6 838	7 022	7 818
PER CAPITA INCOME, NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS.	6 581	7 936	6 838	7 061	7 842

MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY
IN 1979

NO WORKERS.	10 769	12 227	...	12 162	11 123
1 WORKER.	16 379	20 594	...	17 450	20 968
2 OR MORE WORKERS.	28 618	32 476	...	28 944	31 746

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979

FAMILIES.	22 825	178 516	30	9 687	16 916
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	13 036	105 194	-	5 615	9 838
WITH RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	10 217	81 579	-	4 456	7 921
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT.	2 900	22 695	-	883	2 036
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	2 031	15 390	-	636	1 502
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS.	1 001	6 684	-	289	750
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER.	3 793	20 818	7	1 851	2 847
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	10 278	83 980	86	3 993	9 450
65 YEARS AND OVER.	1 926	11 278	25	792	1 507
PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	90 711	727 356	144	38 658	70 163
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	27 589	210 054	-	11 638	20 572
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	19 365	151 278	-	8 306	14 820
60 YEARS AND OVER.	13 255	81 523	69	5 865	10 007
65 YEARS AND OVER.	8 967	53 019	37	4 142	6 752

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

FAMILIES.	2 345	13 405	4	667	1 279
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL.	10.3	7.5	...	6.9	7.6
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	1 910	11 110	-	502	1 023
WITH RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	1 316	8 009	-	360	791
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT.	905	6 261	-	249	570
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	834	5 754	-	233	509
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS.	544	3 439	-	139	318
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER.	227	1 168	1	106	171
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	3 519	17 889	38	1 045	2 284
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL.	34.2	21.3	...	26.2	24.2
65 YEARS AND OVER.	722	3 349	25	297	534
PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED.	11 993	69 435	46	3 428	6 716
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL.	13.2	9.5	31.9	8.9	9.6
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	4 295	27 335	-	1 134	2 339
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS.	2 528	17 794	-	726	1 591
60 YEARS AND OVER.	1 398	6 900	30	568	1 024
65 YEARS AND OVER.	1 097	5 249	26	497	785

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL

PERCENT OF PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS
DETERMINED:

BELOW 75 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL.	7.9	5.9	24.3	5.1	5.5
BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL.	20.0	13.9	37.5	12.6	12.9
BELOW 150 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL.	25.7	18.4	38.9	18.4	16.5
BELOW 200 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL.	37.5	28.0	46.5	32.3	26.2

TABLE P-5. GENERAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN ¹	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN ¹
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	WHITE		BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER			
THE STATE						AIEA (COP)						
TOTAL PERSONS.	331 925	17 687	2 976	590 659	71 399	10 822	662	116	20 362	2 379		
FEMALE	154 246	5 880	1 272	298 572	34 464	4 998	247	57	10 349	1 168		
UNDER 5 YEARS.	26 744	2 015	232	45 160	9 288	640	49	7	1 286	268		
5 TO 14 YEARS.	46 855	2 179	369	94 425	15 502	1 397	117	16	3 070	387		
15 TO 59 YEARS.	225 199	13 140	2 290	371 811	42 326	7 974	485	93	13 629	1 524		
60 TO 64 YEARS.	11 261	157	51	26 218	1 199	403	5	-	991	45		
65 YEARS AND OVER.	21 866	196	34	53 045	3 084	408	6	-	1 386	155		
FAMILIES	80 824	3 774	712	138 359	14 136	2 883	152	35	4 929	534		
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	44 421	2 572	424	73 782	9 790	1 474	69	25	2 557	320		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	68 564	3 302	565	113 202	10 849	2 506	132	16	4 029	427		
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS												
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	187 405	6 301	1 351	343 731	29 994	6 316	324	23	11 993	1 069		
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	13 003	155	106	73 275	6 291	336	5	-	2 016	253		
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	13 712	380	117	39 043	4 393	342	4	-	1 445	149		
4 YEARS.	63 320	2 919	564	122 234	11 483	2 130	134	18	4 548	358		
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	44 481	1 967	350	52 513	5 165	1 386	121	-	2 028	187		
4 OR MORE YEARS.	52 889	880	214	56 666	2 662	2 122	60	5	1 956	122		
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	253 865	13 352	2 343	439 924	45 140	8 592	496	93	15 493	1 621		
LABOR FORCE.	177 584	11 425	1 681	294 504	29 566	6 364	436	60	11 024	1 070		
EMPLOYED	126 705	3 167	1 025	278 086	23 537	3 996	125	5	10 434	953		
UNEMPLOYED	7 794	471	114	11 676	1 907	218	18	8	453	50		
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	116 585	3 675	973	225 343	21 748	3 879	172	42	8 091	778		
LABOR FORCE.	63 532	2 257	484	134 635	11 335	2 345	124	9	5 272	392		
EMPLOYED	56 542	1 348	425	128 977	10 253	1 870	48	5	5 031	350		
UNEMPLOYED	3 725	280	45	5 239	818	123	12	4	236	28		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
FAMILIES	80 824	3 774	712	138 359	14 136	2 883	152	35	4 929	534		
LESS THAN \$5,000	4 207	210	88	6 548	1 253	79	-	14	177	47		
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	10 697	1 061	150	14 222	2 917	248	31	-	303	101		
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	12 630	1 005	161	15 340	2 279	314	57	16	471	63		
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	11 185	685	63	16 504	1 986	299	22	-	446	68		
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	9 510	310	77	17 630	1 700	276	32	-	577	38		
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	14 208	306	91	29 813	2 434	838	-	-	1 199	125		
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	10 767	106	65	25 065	1 071	566	10	5	1 126	43		
\$50,000 OR MORE	7 620	91	17	13 237	496	263	-	-	630	49		
MEAN	20 793	12 764	13 114	24 680	16 479	27 264	14 091	...	28 762	19 231		
MEAN	26 036	15 522	17 923	27 612	19 454	28 880	16 693	...	31 607	22 637		
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	310 439	12 980	2 678	580 998	68 633	10 554	607	106	20 262	2 350		
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL . .	30 676	2 104	547	54 448	11 300	715	131	30	1 483	408		
HILO (COP)						HONOLULU (COP)						
TOTAL PERSONS.	9 562	105	118	24 957	3 086	109 272	4 285	1 001	244 224	19 184		
FEMALE	4 837	22	81	12 503	1 573	53 969	1 777	488	125 629	9 440		
UNDER 5 YEARS.	897	8	19	2 017	519	6 662	594	90	14 421	2 112		
5 TO 14 YEARS.	1 541	4	24	4 000	770	12 108	506	84	31 270	3 459		
15 TO 59 YEARS.	5 881	67	62	15 093	1 579	73 748	2 983	792	159 379	11 993		
60 TO 64 YEARS.	388	13	13	1 192	108	5 233	82	17	13 058	447		
65 YEARS AND OVER.	855	13	-	2 655	110	11 521	120	18	26 096	1 173		
FAMILIES	2 310	54	15	6 315	550	26 709	1 116	225	58 201	3 976		
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	1 287	22	10	3 370	410	12 308	736	124	26 421	2 471		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	1 756	38	5	5 114	380	21 906	922	164	46 063	2 877		
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS												
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	5 284	72	58	14 371	1 203	71 203	1 993	488	153 824	9 138		
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	835	-	10	2 724	296	4 436	88	46	31 209	1 914		
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	486	5	5	1 371	193	4 863	143	31	16 770	1 177		
4 YEARS.	1 746	6	34	5 195	477	21 550	746	174	52 359	3 180		
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	1 108	22	-	2 671	191	16 570	683	115	22 680	1 772		
4 OR MORE YEARS.	1 109	39	9	2 410	46	23 784	333	122	30 806	1 095		
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	7 000	93	71	18 410	1 741	89 154	3 168	814	194 625	13 348		
LABOR FORCE.	4 134	64	35	11 657	920	61 133	2 497	583	131 215	8 801		
EMPLOYED	3 709	50	25	11 013	780	50 662	1 317	443	125 218	7 426		
UNEMPLOYED	344	14	5	616	127	2 717	144	38	4 582	583		
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	3 664	22	61	9 256	933	44 243	1 175	395	101 576	6 700		
LABOR FORCE.	1 765	6	25	5 325	410	25 291	766	231	62 430	3 815		
EMPLOYED	1 638	6	25	5 067	367	23 212	507	203	60 284	3 480		
UNEMPLOYED	121	-	-	258	43	1 293	82	14	2 009	272		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
FAMILIES	2 310	54	15	6 315	550	26 709	1 116	225	58 201	3 976		
LESS THAN \$5,000	257	-	5	409	92	1 289	97	20	2 930	397		
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	371	16	-	862	140	3 158	260	57	5 795	806		
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	319	-	5	859	89	4 149	345	61	6 220	671		
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	271	13	-	771	35	3 309	187	10	7 152	514		
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	236	13	5	811	64	2 925	84	15	6 998	513		
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	357	12	-	1 415	116	4 396	87	27	11 151	588		
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	283	-	-	836	7	3 822	13	21	10 656	325		
\$50,000 OR MORE	216	-	-	352	7	3 661	43	14	7 299	162		
MEAN	19 045	...	...	21 388	12 745	22 018	12 647	11 644	25 004	15 990
MEAN	22 971	...	...	23 900	15 719	29 744	15 278	19 485	29 141	20 141
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	9 280	105	103	24 338	3 021	106 281	3 853	965	239 143	18 619		
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL . .	1 619	22	34	2 951	812	9 866	747	247	23 534	3 296		

¹PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE P-5. GENERAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980--CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN¹	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN¹
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	WHITE		BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER			
	KAILUA (COP)--HONOLULU COUNTY						KANEHE (COP)					
TOTAL PERSONS.	21 602	294	107	13 149	2 087		9 091	278	126	19 821		2 221
FEMALE	10 703	82	51	6 731	1 139		4 629	165	46	10 086		1 250
UNDER 5 YEARS.	1 466	18	10	979	349		719	65	9	1 443		301
5 TO 14 YEARS.	3 528	14	7	2 271	345		1 262	88	23	3 442		517
15 TO 59 YEARS.	14 320	240	87	8 727	1 294		6 162	108	85	13 082		1 304
60 TO 64 YEARS.	915	15	-	550	35		274	6	4	725		48
65 YEARS AND OVER.	1 373	7	3	622	64		674	11	5	1 129		51
FAMILIES	5 778	91	24	3 076	430		2 444	68	50	4 676		365
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 031	50	15	1 828	267		1 288	59	13	2 716		253
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	4 943	84	18	2 630	366		2 044	64	41	3 913		280
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS												
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	12 608	141	84	7 317	835		5 449	84	50	10 782		841
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	707	-	-	900	155		377	5	9	1 449		123
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	1 006	-	-	814	161		444	11	5	1 256		223
4 YEARS.	3 705	53	26	3 039	320		1 730	23	23	4 810		332
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	2 880	46	24	1 142	145		1 158	23	7	1 629		95
4 OR MORE YEARS.	4 310	42	34	1 422	54		1 740	22	6	1 638		68
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	16 148	255	90	9 667	1 350		6 989	125	94	14 400		1 341
LABOR FORCE.	10 905	205	61	6 701	921		4 711	99	64	9 919		852
EMPLOYED	9 692	153	54	6 443	783		4 039	58	55	9 509		764
UNEMPLOYED	480	6	7	209	55		265	10	-	344		66
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	8 061	61	51	5 080	700		3 590	49	40	7 417		785
LABOR FORCE.	4 398	41	31	3 060	413		2 046	23	20	4 523		438
EMPLOYED	4 159	37	24	2 969	386		1 855	19	20	4 368		407
UNEMPLOYED	213	-	7	91	24		133	4	-	147		31
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
FAMILIES	5 778	91	24	3 076	430		2 444	68	50	4 676		365
LESS THAN \$5,000	223	7	6	104	32		90	11	-	108		34
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	506	7	-	242	128		246	14	18	236		46
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	510	20	-	194	43		165	6	10	353		68
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	557	7	-	260	58		342	4	5	425		61
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	565	10	9	344	27		338	6	-	661		49
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	1 171	32	6	719	80		546	12	4	1 160		73
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	1 455	8	-	803	20		526	15	13	1 233		26
\$50,000 OR MORE.	791	-	3	410	42		191	-	-	500		8
MEANDOL.	29 125	...	...	29 801	15 789		25 693	...	...	29 677		18 301
MEANDOL.	32 144	...	...	31 237	20 210		28 774	...	...	31 150		19 396
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	21 513	294	107	13 091	2 074		8 988	278	126	19 671		2 216
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	1 555	34	18	793	204		551	69	-	830		278
	PEARL CITY (COP)						WAIPAHU (COP)					
TOTAL PERSONS.	8 688	351	33	32 728	2 834		4 154	627	25	23 255		3 435
FEMALE	4 119	170	11	16 496	1 299		1 876	195	...	11 736		1 684
UNDER 5 YEARS.	943	31	13	2 547	329		390	105	...	2 163		416
5 TO 14 YEARS.	1 742	73	-	6 212	690		596	53	...	4 555		786
15 TO 59 YEARS.	5 738	241	17	21 953	1 680		2 896	469	...	14 226		2 068
60 TO 64 YEARS.	91	-	-	757	28		75	-	...	716		32
65 YEARS AND OVER.	174	6	3	1 259	107		197	-	...	1 595		133
FAMILIES	2 259	99	14	7 867	614		1 004	199	...	4 738		627
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 558	58	11	5 193	453		596	157	...	3 127		473
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	1 913	87	14	6 972	508		770	160	...	3 745		406
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS												
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	4 387	185	14	18 251	1 277		1 788	202	...	11 910		1 392
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	197	3	3	2 184	181		327	14	...	3 488		361
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	291	14	-	1 426	132		260	13	...	1 527		246
4 YEARS.	1 992	42	5	7 350	547		843	91	...	4 031		507
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	989	81	6	3 554	271		249	64	...	1 770		176
4 OR MORE YEARS.	918	45	-	3 737	146		109	20	...	1 094		102
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	5 834	242	20	23 307	1 757		3 152	455	...	16 084		2 164
LABOR FORCE.	4 266	170	17	17 516	1 228		2 259	357	...	10 610		1 379
EMPLOYED	2 910	84	11	16 599	1 019		1 201	130	...	9 744		1 173
UNEMPLOYED	184	-	-	618	63		110	54	...	587		104
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	2 746	108	6	11 797	784		1 397	129	...	8 235		1 092
LABOR FORCE.	1 676	59	6	7 990	452		792	51	...	4 717		560
EMPLOYED	1 413	42	6	7 708	416		503	45	...	4 400		508
UNEMPLOYED	113	-	-	255	36		47	6	...	266		29
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
FAMILIES	2 259	99	14	7 867	614		1 004	199	...	4 738		627
LESS THAN \$5,000	97	-	-	114	22		177	13	...	310		80
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	202	7	3	198	20		203	79	...	580		128
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	322	6	-	448	61		172	39	...	509		58
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	363	30	-	654	116		142	29	...	359		65
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	346	21	-	889	124		100	12	...	493		66
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	468	24	11	2 272	170		104	19	...	1 077		117
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	352	11	-	2 519	76		74	8	...	1 086		100
\$50,000 OR MORE.	109	-	-	773	25		32	-	...	324		13
MEANDOL.	21 819	...	...	31 952	23 421		13 457	11 442	...	26 157		18 906
MEANDOL.	24 538	...	...	32 791	25 469		16 953	13 512	...	26 364		20 502
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	8 572	344	33	32 335	2 767		4 000	627	...	22 953		3 337
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	462	55	-	949	189		761	117	...	2 761		583

¹PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE P-5. GENERAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980--CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	HAWAII COUNTY					MONOLULU COUNTY				
	RACE				SPANISH ORIGIN ¹	RACE				SPANISH ORIGIN ¹
	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER		WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	
TOTAL PERSONS.	32 198	278	333	57 553	8 261	262 604	17 203	2 445	463 117	54 619
FEMALE	15 841	93	192	28 391	4 001	120 274	5 722	993	235 869	26 333
UNDER 5 YEARS.	2 928	8	36	5 163	1 236	20 911	1 988	189	34 173	7 031
5 TO 14 YEARS.	5 018	54	59	9 605	2 004	36 600	2 090	296	72 940	11 463
15 TO 59 YEARS.	20 209	158	213	33 418	4 497	180 284	12 844	1 900	297 956	32 991
60 TO 64 YEARS.	1 375	29	20	2 833	172	8 469	123	31	19 836	872
65 YEARS AND OVER.	2 668	29	5	6 534	352	16 340	158	29	38 212	2 262
FAMILIES	8 121	94	30	14 190	1 532	63 606	3 634	650	107 273	10 827
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	4 334	31	25	7 381	1 064	35 246	2 508	371	57 517	7 480
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	6 605	69	16	11 756	1 178	54 455	3 187	531	87 098	8 296
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS										
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	19 325	186	187	33 049	3 451	145 161	6 019	1 073	269 626	22 744
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	2 143	-	20	8 308	926	8 406	155	76	51 978	4 398
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	1 783	25	26	3 937	537	10 304	349	72	30 744	3 410
4 YEARS.	6 833	54	69	11 806	1 359	49 301	2 832	454	97 407	8 745
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS.	4 467	45	63	5 080	516	33 635	1 880	266	41 433	3 940
4 OR MORE YEARS.	4 099	62	9	3 918	113	43 515	803	205	48 064	2 251
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	23 846	216	234	41 655	4 859	201 486	12 996	1 932	347 299	35 013
LABOR FORCE.	14 329	138	120	25 949	2 891	143 676	11 185	1 432	234 228	23 079
EMPLOYED	13 014	117	101	24 291	2 563	95 184	2 953	811	220 535	17 580
UNEMPLOYED	1 180	21	14	1 500	315	5 669	445	84	9 098	1 409
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	11 824	62	159	20 503	2 328	90 791	3 584	735	179 725	16 855
LABOR FORCE.	5 531	23	58	11 185	1 009	49 859	2 229	308	108 212	8 814
EMPLOYED	5 143	16	54	10 462	916	43 696	1 327	332	103 725	7 916
UNEMPLOYED	382	7	4	723	93	2 922	273	41	4 075	634
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
FAMILIES	8 121	94	30	14 190	1 532	63 606	3 634	650	107 273	10 827
LESS THAN \$5,000	729	-	9	838	143	2 934	210	57	5 003	992
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	1 310	16	-	2 048	362	8 260	1 025	150	10 390	2 231
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	1 288	7	5	2 157	315	10 229	989	146	10 959	1 631
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	1 257	28	5	2 030	203	8 461	653	58	11 992	1 531
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	1 068	13	5	1 976	160	7 335	292	72	13 183	1 276
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	1 053	12	-	2 849	242	11 302	286	91	23 297	1 887
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	761	-	6	1 609	87	8 991	106	59	21 104	851
\$50,000 OR MORE.	655	18	-	683	20	6 094	73	17	11 345	420
MEDIANDOL.	17 830	...	...	20 047	14 172	21 185	12 623	13 654	25 808	16 721
MEANDOL.	22 197	...	...	22 538	16 941	26 498	15 241	18 506	28 595	19 742
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	31 738	273	309	56 723	8 147	242 001	12 522	2 179	454 930	52 022
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	5 096	50	87	6 503	1 569	21 363	1 999	401	42 409	8 642
	KALAWAO COUNTY					KAUAI COUNTY				
TOTAL PERSONS.	21	-	-	123	1	11 565	59	63	26 473	3 226
FEMALE . . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	5 557	15	18	12 947	1 572
UNDER 5 YEARS. . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	1 015	8	-	2 226	408
5 TO 14 YEARS. . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	1 736	8	-	4 508	739
15 TO 59 YEARS. . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	7 639	43	63	14 956	1 848
60 TO 64 YEARS. . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	326	-	-	1 401	49
65 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	849	-	-	3 382	182
FAMILIES . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	2 837	11	4	6 621	689
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS. . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	1 641	11	-	3 424	453
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES. . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	2 400	11	4	5 773	548
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS										
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER. . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	7 050	25	32	15 576	1 447
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS). . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	895	-	4	5 165	331
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	450	-	-	1 577	171
4 YEARS. . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	2 050	-	12	4 347	533
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	2 006	15	16	2 551	258
4 OR MORE YEARS. . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	1 649	10	-	1 936	154
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	8 673	36	63	19 243	2 007
LABOR FORCE. . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	6 082	36	63	12 438	1 440
EMPLOYED . . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	5 647	36	55	12 128	1 354
UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	308	-	8	231	67
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	4 230	-	18	9 317	978
LABOR FORCE. . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	2 539	-	18	5 359	616
EMPLOYED . . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	2 392	-	18	5 204	567
UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	129	-	-	148	49
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
FAMILIES . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	2 837	11	4	6 621	689
LESS THAN \$5,000 . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	139	-	-	273	45
\$5,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	372	11	-	775	172
\$10,000 TO \$14,999 . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	283	-	4	1 088	132
\$15,000 TO \$19,999 . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	436	-	-	1 074	100
\$20,000 TO \$24,999 . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	384	-	-	958	99
\$25,000 TO \$34,999 . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	713	-	-	1 298	83
\$35,000 TO \$49,999 . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	264	-	-	814	43
\$50,000 OR MORE. . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	246	-	-	341	15
MEDIANDOL.	...	-	-	...	-	22 368	...	...	20 550	14 819
MEANDOL.	...	-	-	...	-	25 996	...	...	23 318	17 642
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED . . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	11 435	51	63	26 187	3 216
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL . . . . .	...	-	-	...	...	1 213	37	6	2 035	397

¹PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE P-5. GENERAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980--CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	RACE				SPANISH ORIGIN ¹
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	
			HAUI COUNTY		
TOTAL PERSONS.	25 537	147	135	43 393	5 292
FEMALE	12 562	50	69	21 321	2 558
UNDER 5 YEARS.	1 890	11	7	3 598	613
5 TO 14 YEARS.	3 501	27	14	7 372	1 296
15 TO 59 YEARS.	17 057	95	114	25 416	2 990
60 TO 64 YEARS.	1 084	5	-	2 123	106
65 YEARS AND OVER.	2 005	9	-	4 884	287
FAMILIES	6 255	35	28	10 250	1 088
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 200	22	28	5 460	793
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES.	5 099	35	14	8 550	827
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE STATUS					
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	15 848	71	59	25 359	2 351
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS).	1 551	-	6	7 761	635
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	1 175	6	19	2 754	275
4 YEARS.	5 132	33	29	8 649	846
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	4 367	27	5	3 449	451
4 OR MORE YEARS.	3 623	5	-	2 746	144
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER.	19 839	104	114	31 604	3 260
LABOR FORCE.	13 479	66	66	21 825	2 156
EMPLOYED	12 842	61	58	21 068	2 040
UNEMPLOYED	637	5	8	757	116
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER.	9 718	29	61	15 754	1 587
LABOR FORCE.	5 592	5	21	9 855	896
EMPLOYED	5 300	5	21	9 562	854
UNEMPLOYED	292	-	-	293	42
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979					
FAMILIES	6 255	35	28	10 250	1 088
LESS THAN \$5,000	404	-	22	429	73
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	755	9	-	1 004	152
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	828	9	6	1 126	193
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	1 029	4	-	1 407	152
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	723	5	-	1 513	165
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	1 140	8	-	2 367	222
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	751	-	-	1 536	90
\$50,000 OR MORE.	625	-	-	868	41
HEOIAN	20 662	...	...	23 809	18 860
HEAN	26 355	...	...	27 157	21 278
PERSONS, POVERTY STATUS DETERMINED	25 244	134	127	43 035	5 247
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	3 003	18	53	3 456	691

¹PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE H-1. GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	THE STATE	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE						
		AIEA (CDP)	HILLO (CDP)	HONOLULU (CDP)	KAILUA (COP)- HONOLULU COUNTY	KANEONE (COP)	PEARL CITY (COP)	WAIPAHU (CDP)
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	334 235	10 175	11 775	142 280	11 124	8 532	11 367	7 120
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY	2 030	20	12	415	7	9	5	-
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	332 205	10 155	11 763	141 865	11 117	8 523	11 362	7 120
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS								
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	151 916	6 015	6 588	56 542	7 532	5 681	8 513	3 402
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	51.7	61.1	58.9	44.5	70.6	69.2	76.4	49.0
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	142 136	3 833	4 603	70 597	3 130	2 533	2 626	3 537
VACANT HOUSING UNITS.	38 153	307	572	14 726	455	309	223	181
FOR SALE ONLY	2 142	11	98	747	65	21	36	4
FOR RENT.	16 351	128	237	7 164	121	208	74	131
HELLO FOR OCCASIONAL USE	4 516	15	91	1 661	40	20	7	4
OTHER VACANTS	15 144	153	146	5 154	229	60	106	42
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	151 916	6 015	6 588	56 542	7 532	5 681	8 513	3 402
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	19 292	738	551	6 358	902	594	1 279	212
1975 TO 1978.	37 380	1 258	1 503	12 681	1 871	1 049	2 032	713
1970 TO 1974.	30 114	1 285	1 313	10 056	1 642	823	1 927	552
1960 TO 1969.	35 332	1 614	1 305	13 577	1 784	2 277	2 466	1 565
1950 TO 1959.	19 296	939	1 041	8 562	1 020	839	792	342
1949 OR EARLIER	10 502	181	875	5 308	313	99	17	18
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	142 136	3 833	4 603	70 597	3 130	2 533	2 626	3 537
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	59 549	1 919	2 076	26 853	1 520	1 120	1 179	1 952
1975 TO 1978.	50 089	1 368	1 500	25 974	1 000	838	1 042	1 060
1970 TO 1974.	15 980	382	453	9 185	353	298	247	272
1960 TO 1969.	10 332	106	360	6 114	202	244	125	150
1959 OR EARLIER	6 186	58	214	2 471	55	33	33	103
BATHROOMS								
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	332 205	10 155	11 763	141 865	11 117	8 523	11 362	7 120
NO BATHROOM OR ONLY A HALF BATH	9 469	153	386	3 380	74	61	38	180
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM	161 093	3 418	4 540	82 937	3 016	2 687	1 871	3 249
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM PLUS HALF BATH(S)	49 328	2 158	2 234	13 721	1 231	1 882	3 490	1 752
2 OR MORE COMPLETE BATHROOMS.	112 315	4 426	4 603	41 827	6 796	3 893	5 963	1 939
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	294 052	9 848	11 191	127 139	10 662	8 214	11 139	6 939
NO BATHROOM OR ONLY A HALF BATH	8 164	130	333	3 161	70	56	38	180
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM	136 431	3 241	4 143	71 667	2 889	2 570	1 792	3 118
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM PLUS HALF BATH(S)	46 457	2 127	2 195	13 136	1 182	1 830	3 431	1 707
2 OR MORE COMPLETE BATHROOMS.	103 000	4 350	4 520	39 175	6 521	3 758	5 878	1 934
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	332 205	10 155	11 763	141 865	11 117	8 523	11 362	7 120
KITCHEN FACILITIES								
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES	322 775	10 035	11 334	137 566	10 948	8 398	11 283	7 055
NO COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES.	9 430	120	429	4 299	169	125	79	65
SOURCE OF WATER								
PUBLIC SYSTEM OR PRIVATE COMPANY.	327 197	10 140	11 730	141 553	11 109	8 523	11 351	7 106
INDIVIDUAL DRILLED WELL	443	12	-	82	8	-	11	4
INDIVIDUAL DUG WELL	93	-	7	15	-	-	-	-
SOME OTHER SOURCE	4 472	3	26	215	-	-	-	10
SEWAGE DISPOSAL								
PUBLIC SEWER.	270 701	9 982	4 376	139 352	10 453	8 096	11 272	6 998
SEPTIC TANK OR CESSPOOL	57 576	147	7 365	1 430	664	408	81	45
OTHER MEANS	3 928	26	22	1 083	-	19	9	77
AIR CONDITIONING								
NONE.	271 934	7 681	11 385	105 223	9 696	7 756	9 222	6 370
CENTRAL SYSTEM.	19 340	228	33	12 135	40	7	85	24
1 OR MORE INDIVIDUAL ROOM UNITS	40 931	2 246	345	24 507	1 381	760	2 055	726
HEATING EQUIPMENT								
STEAM OR HOT WATER SYSTEM	15 293	639	45	9 148	394	580	906	695
CENTRAL WARM-AIR FURNACE.	1 372	17	-	949	8	-	-	7
ELECTRIC HEAT PUMP.	3 436	79	31	1 657	57	68	182	207
OTHER BUILT-IN ELECTRIC UNITS	6 389	208	655	1 967	46	127	185	126
FLOOR, WALL, OR PIPELESS FURNACE.	171	7	-	60	-	9	-	6
ROOM HEATERS WITH FLUE.	539	-	19	244	-	6	-	15
ROOM HEATERS WITHOUT FLUE	307	-	24	54	-	-	9	5
FIREPLACES, STOVES, OR PORTABLE ROOM HEATERS.	7 421	166	344	1 226	163	160	92	66
NONE.	297 277	9 039	10 645	126 560	10 449	7 573	9 988	5 993
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	294 052	9 848	11 191	127 139	10 662	8 214	11 139	6 939
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT								
WITH TELEPHONE.	279 557	9 648	10 608	121 888	10 500	8 056	11 042	6 426
NO TELEPHONE.	14 495	200	583	5 251	162	158	97	513
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
NONE.	30 509	406	1 097	20 352	343	224	269	641
1	115 357	3 475	3 692	58 201	3 302	2 402	2 803	2 523
2	94 699	3 732	3 898	32 772	4 407	3 297	5 195	2 140
3 OR MORE	53 487	2 235	2 504	15 814	2 610	2 291	2 872	1 635

TABLE H-1. GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS: 1980-CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	COUNTIES				
	HAWAII	HONOLULU	KALAWAO	KAUAI	MAUI
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	34 215	252 038	121	14 828	33 033
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY	246	1 174	-	300	310
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS	33 969	250 864	121	14 528	32 723
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS					
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	17 731	114 793	-	6 429	12 963
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	60.6	49.9	-	53.5	57.6
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	11 506	115 421	71	5 591	9 547
VACANT HOUSING UNITS	4 732	20 650	50	2 508	10 213
FOR SALE ONLY	439	1 383	-	85	235
FOR RENT	1 897	9 032	-	1 479	3 943
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	871	2 331	24	297	993
OTHER VACANTS	1 525	7 904	26	647	5 042
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	17 731	114 793	-	6 429	12 963
1979 TO MARCH 1980	2 367	14 917	-	725	1 283
1975 TO 1978	4 468	27 906	-	1 561	3 445
1970 TO 1974	3 758	22 412	-	1 382	2 562
1960 TO 1969	3 053	28 370	-	1 166	2 743
1950 TO 1959	2 141	14 487	-	961	1 707
1949 OR EARLIER	1 944	6 701	-	634	1 223
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	11 506	115 421	71	5 591	9 547
1979 TO MARCH 1980	5 312	48 256	6	1 847	4 128
1975 TO 1978	3 248	42 128	6	1 650	3 057
1970 TO 1974	1 264	12 968	15	539	1 194
1960 TO 1969	906	8 254	20	660	492
1959 OR EARLIER	776	3 815	24	895	676
BATHROOMS					
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS	33 969	250 864	121	14 528	32 723
NO BATHROOM OR ONLY A HALF BATH	2 774	4 726	11	640	1 318
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM	13 615	123 193	105	7 192	16 988
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM PLUS HALF BATH(S)	5 870	36 101	-	2 534	4 823
2 OR MORE COMPLETE BATHROOMS	11 710	86 844	5	4 162	9 594
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	29 237	230 214	71	12 020	22 510
NO BATHROOM OR ONLY A HALF BATH	2 184	4 396	3	572	1 009
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM	11 419	108 358	65	5 719	10 870
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM PLUS HALF BATH(S)	5 389	34 698	-	2 391	3 979
2 OR MORE COMPLETE BATHROOMS	10 245	82 762	3	3 338	6 652
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS	33 969	250 864	121	14 528	32 723
KITCHEN FACILITIES					
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES	32 081	244 932	96	13 912	31 754
NO COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES	1 888	5 932	25	616	969
SOURCE OF WATER					
PUBLIC SYSTEM OR PRIVATE COMPANY	30 476	250 023	118	14 299	32 281
INDIVIDUAL DRILLED WELL	29	279	-	40	95
INDIVIDUAL DUG WELL	7	33	-	19	34
SOME OTHER SOURCE	3 457	529	3	170	313
SEWAGE DISPOSAL					
PUBLIC SEWER	10 349	232 523	2	4 360	23 467
SEPTIC TANK OR CESSPOOL	22 360	16 708	116	9 784	8 608
OTHER MEANS	1 260	1 633	3	384	648
AIR CONDITIONING					
NONE	32 237	198 012	118	13 950	27 617
CENTRAL SYSTEM	663	16 204	-	77	2 396
1 OR MORE INDIVIDUAL ROOM UNITS	1 069	36 648	3	501	2 710
HEATING EQUIPMENT					
STEAM OR HOT WATER SYSTEM	95	14 674	-	125	399
CENTRAL WARM-AIR FURNACE	25	1 283	-	13	51
ELECTRIC HEAT PUMP	218	2 928	-	70	220
OTHER BUILT-IN ELECTRIC UNITS	733	5 383	-	24	249
FLOOR, WALL, OR PIPELESS FURNACE	-	144	-	-	27
ROOM HEATERS WITH FLUE	129	319	-	30	61
ROOM HEATERS WITHOUT FLUE	119	167	-	10	11
FIREPLACES, STOVES, OR PORTABLE ROOM HEATERS	1 805	3 413	-	481	1 722
NONE	30 845	222 553	121	13 775	29 983
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	29 237	230 214	71	12 020	22 510
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT					
WITH TELEPHONE	26 787	220 940	62	11 056	20 712
NO TELEPHONE	2 450	9 274	9	964	1 798
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
NONE	2 463	25 628	8	788	1 622
1	9 193	95 735	18	3 209	7 202
2	10 775	71 456	25	4 440	8 003
3 OR MORE	6 806	37 395	20	3 583	5 683

TABLE H-2. STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE							
	THE STATE	AIEA (CDP)	HILO (CDP)	HONOLULU (CDP)	KAILUA (CDP)- HONOLULU COUNTY	KANELOHE (CDP)	PEARL CITY (CDP)	WAIPAHU (CDP)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	332 205	10 155	11 763	141 865	11 117	8 523	11 362	7 120
1, DETACHED	158 174	5 243	8 438	42 897	8 449	5 887	7 810	3 699
1, ATTACHED	13 562	444	176	4 687	257	282	1 301	197
2	15 900	312	486	7 471	292	179	301	351
3 AND 4	17 486	421	201	7 754	475	280	694	515
5 OR MORE	126 665	3 709	2 438	78 853	1 644	1 884	1 243	2 355
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.	418	26	24	203	-	11	13	3
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	151 916	6 015	6 588	56 542	7 532	5 681	8 513	3 402
1, DETACHED	111 588	4 319	6 219	33 361	6 682	4 657	6 677	2 955
1, ATTACHED	5 145	317	73	1 235	188	172	720	115
2	4 758	179	45	2 618	82	65	96	178
3 AND 4	3 640	244	71	1 296	155	152	290	39
5 OR MORE	26 564	956	180	17 903	425	635	722	112
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.	221	-	-	129	-	-	8	3
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	142 136	3 833	4 603	70 597	3 130	2 533	2 626	3 537
1, DETACHED	39 580	890	1 976	8 599	1 601	1 140	1 041	718
1, ATTACHED	7 779	119	103	3 212	65	106	529	82
2	10 162	118	387	4 620	167	104	205	159
3 AND 4	12 718	163	124	6 282	212	105	402	454
5 OR MORE	71 745	2 517	1 997	47 828	1 085	1 067	444	2 124
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.	152	26	16	56	-	11	5	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	332 205	10 155	11 763	141 865	11 117	8 523	11 362	7 120
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	16 088	61	456	4 326	367	346	815	111
1975 TO 1978.	45 698	1 325	1 395	16 417	644	1 040	1 264	535
1970 TO 1974.	67 369	2 843	2 591	25 626	1 305	1 015	2 877	1 252
1960 TO 1969.	87 356	3 172	2 464	42 159	3 511	3 440	4 353	3 753
1950 TO 1959.	52 970	2 047	1 517	24 880	3 590	1 967	1 825	984
1940 TO 1949.	27 678	351	1 365	13 227	1 305	530	148	303
1939 OR EARLIER	35 046	356	1 975	15 230	395	185	80	182
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	151 916	6 015	6 588	56 542	7 532	5 681	8 513	3 402
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	6 383	56	333	1 059	182	159	608	65
1975 TO 1978.	19 732	470	1 069	5 291	352	604	1 018	275
1970 TO 1974.	33 112	1 358	1 288	11 138	1 015	562	2 395	469
1960 TO 1969.	42 418	2 242	1 377	16 003	2 458	2 393	3 284	2 071
1950 TO 1959.	25 919	1 479	995	10 718	2 484	1 561	1 150	474
1940 TO 1949.	10 854	162	666	5 557	843	311	24	32
1939 OR EARLIER	13 498	248	860	6 776	198	91	34	16
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	142 136	3 833	4 603	70 597	3 130	2 533	2 626	3 537
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	3 340	5	47	1 161	59	95	135	46
1975 TO 1978.	16 127	796	2	7 727	232	352	204	255
1970 TO 1974.	25 744	1 401	1 186	11 722	256	435	459	748
1960 TO 1969.	37 956	815	964	22 183	972	963	1 018	1 584
1950 TO 1959.	24 354	526	486	12 752	1 022	386	649	491
1940 TO 1949.	15 270	185	613	7 185	410	208	120	247
1939 OR EARLIER	19 345	105	1 016	7 867	179	94	41	166
BEDROOMS								
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	332 205	10 155	11 763	141 865	11 117	8 523	11 362	7 120
NONE.	22 823	145	609	15 852	282	120	49	59
1	64 109	1 610	1 020	38 888	739	681	865	784
2	89 601	2 388	2 557	41 693	2 221	1 822	1 798	2 534
3	112 000	4 234	6 030	29 835	5 164	4 624	6 557	2 667
4	34 729	1 403	1 206	11 516	2 189	1 085	1 751	760
5 OR MORE	8 943	375	341	4 081	522	191	342	316
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	151 916	6 015	6 588	56 542	7 532	5 681	8 513	3 402
NONE.	2 261	33	8	1 566	10	35	13	18
1	12 630	466	87	7 855	267	316	445	148
2	30 143	800	686	14 797	1 002	791	1 130	408
3	74 698	3 163	4 631	20 332	3 871	3 402	5 085	1 919
4	24 934	1 200	913	8 537	1 946	953	1 515	639
5 OR MORE	7 250	353	263	3 455	436	184	325	270
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	142 136	3 833	4 603	70 597	3 130	2 533	2 626	3 537
NONE.	14 364	112	488	10 358	243	80	36	35
1	37 842	1 064	843	25 368	414	354	379	626
2	47 268	1 448	1 693	23 084	1 099	886	583	2 019
3	32 112	992	1 232	8 425	1 077	1 084	1 389	690
4	9 050	198	274	2 798	235	122	222	121
5 OR MORE	1 500	19	73	564	62	7	17	46
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	332 205	10 155	11 763	141 865	11 117	8 523	11 362	7 120
STORIES IN STRUCTURE								
1 TO 3.	270 830	8 198	11 152	93 120	10 652	7 846	11 138	6 906
4 TO 6.	14 445	114	338	7 819	205	432	145	98
7 TO 12.	12 585	247	192	9 194	84	125	72	116
13 OR MORE.	34 345	1 596	81	31 732	176	120	7	-
PASSENGER ELEVATOR								
STRUCTURES WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES	61 375	1 957	611	48 745	465	677	224	214
WITH ELEVATOR	56 171	1 904	301	44 922	465	538	180	123
NO ELEVATOR	5 204	53	310	3 823	-	139	44	91

TABLE H-2. STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1980-CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	COUNTIES				
	HAWAII	HONOLULU	KALAWAO	KAUAI	MAUI
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	33 969	250 864	121	14 528	32 723
1, DETACHED.	25 213	105 995	115	10 296	16 555
1, ATTACHED.	386	12 271	2	352	551
2.	1 514	12 418	-	784	1 184
3 AND 4.	566	15 701	-	333	884
5 OR MORE.	6 202	104 211	2	2 744	13 506
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.. . . .	88	268	-	19	43
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.					
1, DETACHED.	17 731	114 793	-	6 429	12 963
1, ATTACHED.	16 717	78 738	-	5 722	10 411
2.	158	4 613	-	109	265
2.	257	3 817	-	230	454
3 AND 4.	124	3 184	-	80	252
5 OR MORE.	433	24 289	-	269	1 573
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.. . . .	42	152	-	19	8
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.					
1, DETACHED.	11 506	115 421	71	5 591	9 547
1, ATTACHED.	6 492	24 282	67	3 818	4 921
2.	217	7 106	2	227	227
2.	1 058	8 130	-	479	495
3 AND 4.	370	11 764	2	167	415
5 OR MORE.	3 342	64 041	-	900	3 462
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.. . . .	27	98	-	-	27
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	33 969	250 864	121	14 528	32 723
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	2 913	8 462	-	1 349	3 364
1975 TO 1978.	5 592	29 399	-	2 656	8 051
1970 TO 1974.	7 541	50 527	-	2 181	7 120
1960 TO 1969.	5 192	74 750	10	2 183	5 221
1950 TO 1959.	3 183	45 246	13	1 879	2 649
1940 TO 1949.	2 675	21 312	4	1 725	1 962
1939 OR EARLIER.	6 873	21 168	94	2 555	4 356
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.					
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	17 731	114 793	-	6 429	12 963
1975 TO 1978.	1 414	3 796	-	485	688
1970 TO 1974.	3 280	12 721	-	1 177	2 554
1960 TO 1969.	3 890	25 163	-	1 354	2 705
1950 TO 1959.	2 939	35 548	-	1 117	2 814
1940 TO 1949.	1 901	21 270	-	1 046	1 702
1939 OR EARLIER.	1 254	8 108	-	585	907
1939 OR EARLIER.	3 053	8 187	-	665	1 593
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.					
1979 TO MARCH 1980.	11 506	115 421	71	5 591	9 547
1975 TO 1978.	413	1 885	-	191	851
1970 TO 1974.	1 306	12 780	-	545	1 496
1960 TO 1969.	2 587	20 689	-	583	1 885
1950 TO 1959.	1 730	33 968	8	854	1 396
1940 TO 1949.	1 069	21 791	11	745	738
1939 OR EARLIER.	1 162	12 235	-	1 037	836
1939 OR EARLIER.	3 239	12 073	52	1 636	2 345
BEDROOMS					
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.	33 969	250 864	121	14 528	32 723
NONE.	1 703	17 908	-	665	2 547
1.	4 415	49 338	68	1 947	8 341
2.	8 309	68 652	50	3 998	8 592
3.	15 734	79 428	-	6 472	10 366
4.	3 006	28 212	-	1 186	2 325
5 OR MORE.	802	7 326	3	260	552
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.					
NONE.	17 731	114 793	-	6 429	12 963
1.	264	1 803	-	63	131
1.	781	10 652	-	239	958
2.	2 871	23 786	-	1 061	2 425
3.	10 987	52 281	-	4 086	7 344
4.	2 207	20 219	-	798	1 710
5 OR MORE.	621	6 052	-	182	395
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.					
NONE.	11 506	115 421	71	5 591	9 547
1.	982	11 911	-	412	1 059
1.	2 343	31 844	30	891	2 734
2.	3 664	38 784	40	1 932	2 848
3.	3 705	24 160	-	1 989	2 258
4.	655	7 580	-	295	520
5 OR MORE.	157	1 142	1	72	128
YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.					
33 969	250 864	121	14 528	32 723	
STORIES IN STRUCTURE					
1 TO 3.	32 924	195 931	121	14 332	27 522
4 TO 6.	632	9 956	-	192	3 665
7 TO 12.	332	10 732	-	4	1 517
13 OR MORE.	81	34 245	-	-	19
PASSENGER ELEVATOR					
STRUCTURES WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES.	1 045	54 933	-	196	5 201
WITH ELEVATOR.	689	50 306	-	156	5 020
NO ELEVATOR.	356	4 627	-	40	181

TABLE H-3. FUELS AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	THE STATE	PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE						
		AIEA (CDP)	HILO (COP)	HONOLULU (COP)	KAILUA (COP)- HONOLULU COUNTY	KANEHOE (CDP)	PEARL CITY (COP)	WAIPAHU (CDP)
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	294 052	9 848	11 191	127 139	10 662	8 214	11 139	6 939
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
UTILITY GAS.	12 131	460	25	8 302	289	464	577	401
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS.	3 441	177	43	1 021	40	72	329	315
ELECTRICITY.	13 147	420	793	4 954	155	294	434	406
FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.. . . .	984	-	23	98	-	-	-	-
COAL OR COKE.	22	-	-	22	-	-	-	-
WOOD.	3 345	45	197	248	106	44	17	-
OTHER FUEL.	242	-	-	42	65	59	-	-
NO FUEL USED.	260 740	8 746	10 110	112 452	10 007	7 281	9 782	5 817
WATER HEATING FUEL								
UTILITY GAS.	44 853	1 094	2 309	32 369	1 386	601	218	382
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS.	26 129	522	1 661	5 009	315	388	108	242
ELECTRICITY.	214 835	8 166	6 811	87 709	8 777	7 160	10 651	6 284
FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.. . . .	1 722	10	101	796	-	-	-	-
OTHER.	4 719	38	288	732	184	51	151	20
NO FUEL USED.	1 794	18	21	524	-	14	11	11
COOKING FUEL								
UTILITY GAS.	37 200	706	1 994	26 237	1 199	503	145	352
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS.	24 907	164	1 579	2 967	302	353	126	232
ELECTRICITY.	228 964	8 937	7 441	96 999	9 137	7 297	10 850	6 338
OTHER.	1 186	-	17	125	5	8	-	4
NO FUEL USED.	1 795	41	160	811	19	53	18	13
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	109 102	4 308	6 053	32 560	6 489	4 520	6 740	2 934
WITH A MORTGAGE.	77 444	3 417	3 720	20 902	5 523	3 643	6 234	2 634
LESS THAN \$100.	404	20	39	100	5	11	-	6
\$100 TO \$149.	1 044	16	46	218	24	38	45	29
\$150 TO \$199.	2 992	133	161	511	94	137	212	113
\$200 TO \$249.	5 488	309	259	982	266	399	471	258
\$250 TO \$299.	7 565	335	432	1 628	457	633	586	355
\$300 TO \$349.	6 989	238	436	1 905	345	286	601	263
\$350 TO \$399.	6 776	229	436	1 910	297	245	630	207
\$400 TO \$449.	5 959	260	400	1 604	382	257	439	212
\$450 TO \$499.	5 823	264	393	1 586	493	197	457	204
\$500 TO \$599.	9 547	504	511	2 507	767	456	788	387
\$600 TO \$749.	10 818	427	396	2 718	982	429	1 136	337
\$750 OR MORE.	14 039	682	211	5 233	1 411	555	869	263
MEDIAN.	463	482	406	500	552	414	465	420
NOT MORTGAGED.	31 658	891	2 333	11 658	966	877	506	300
LESS THAN \$50.	1 307	16	56	139	-	14	11	11
\$50 TO \$74.	4 508	62	390	964	119	65	53	56
\$75 TO \$99.	7 281	206	587	2 292	157	171	113	86
\$100 TO \$149.	11 921	390	958	4 898	407	388	210	111
\$150 TO \$199.	4 583	149	221	2 225	170	209	100	36
\$200 TO \$249.	1 321	56	72	748	74	24	6	-
\$250 OR MORE.	737	12	49	392	39	6	13	-
MEDIAN.	111	121	107	125	125	124	118	99
GROSS RENT								
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	139 326	3 799	4 588	69 785	3 095	2 495	2 539	3 439
LESS THAN \$60.	1 635	10	119	689	-	5	13	17
\$60 TO \$79.	2 275	19	136	771	6	12	34	43
\$80 TO \$99.	2 733	17	124	714	-	-	8	42
\$100 TO \$119.	3 054	35	167	1 216	-	-	20	28
\$120 TO \$149.	3 416	74	175	1 670	5	19	19	46
\$150 TO \$169.	3 501	66	234	1 948	27	45	29	7
\$170 TO \$199.	6 897	127	340	4 058	60	38	50	18
\$200 TO \$249.	17 285	206	734	10 105	182	200	226	292
\$250 TO \$299.	17 416	210	621	10 597	260	245	170	657
\$300 TO \$349.	15 130	326	595	8 498	341	312	137	561
\$350 TO \$399.	14 744	621	324	7 661	478	421	174	948
\$400 TO \$499.	17 877	908	490	8 675	545	507	512	525
\$500 OR MORE.	16 920	931	268	7 434	1 009	596	666	147
NO CASH RENT.	16 443	249	261	5 749	182	95	481	108
MEDIAN.	311	407	261	301	418	388	429	346

TABLE H-3. FUELS AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS: 1980-CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	COUNTIES				
	HAWAII	HONOLULU	KALAWAO	KAUAI	MAUI
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	29 237	230 214	71	12 020	22 510
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
UTILITY GAS	29	11 990	-	21	91
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS.	224	2 667	-	141	409
ELECTRICITY	1 230	10 883	-	172	862
FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.	301	435	-	62	186
COAL OR COKE	-	22	-	-	-
WOOD	1 060	1 167	-	201	917
OTHER FUEL	-	231	-	3	8
NO FUEL USED	26 393	202 819	71	11 420	20 037
WATER HEATING FUEL					
UTILITY GAS	2 690	41 185	-	458	520
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS.	8 100	9 089	-	4 403	4 537
ELECTRICITY	16 521	176 742	68	5 431	16 073
FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.	137	848	-	475	262
OTHER	1 077	1 644	-	1 107	891
NO FUEL USED	712	706	3	146	227
COOKING FUEL					
UTILITY GAS	2 383	33 839	-	536	442
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS.	9 145	6 890	-	4 804	4 068
ELECTRICITY	17 163	188 020	68	6 377	17 336
OTHER	251	261	3	210	461
NO FUEL USED	295	1 204	-	93	203
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS.	15 844	77 587	-	5 527	10 144
WITH A MORTGAGE	8 962	59 081	-	3 283	6 118
LESS THAN \$100.	95	242	-	21	46
\$100 TO \$149.	271	523	-	62	188
\$150 TO \$199.	515	1 732	-	191	554
\$200 TO \$249.	812	3 835	-	269	572
\$250 TO \$299.	1 238	5 377	-	300	650
\$300 TO \$349.	1 148	4 804	-	398	639
\$350 TO \$399.	944	4 875	-	330	627
\$400 TO \$449.	810	4 301	-	317	531
\$450 TO \$499.	722	4 400	-	330	371
\$500 TO \$599.	938	7 646	-	363	600
\$600 TO \$749.	837	8 937	-	430	614
\$750 OR MORE.	632	12 409	-	272	726
MEDIAN.DOL.	371	494	-	411	383
NOT MORTGAGED	6 882	18 506	-	2 244	4 026
LESS THAN \$50	646	339	-	129	193
\$50 TO \$74.	1 471	1 805	-	349	883
\$75 TO \$99.	1 926	3 828	-	551	976
\$100 TO \$149.	2 029	7 702	-	756	1 434
\$150 TO \$199.	538	3 318	-	342	385
\$200 TO \$249.	150	1 022	-	27	122
\$250 OR MORE.	122	492	-	90	33
MEDIAN.DOL.	92	121	-	106	99
GROSS RENT					
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	11 113	113 374	71	5 425	9 343
LESS THAN \$60	275	900	-	157	303
\$60 TO \$79.	380	1 403	-	325	167
\$80 TO \$99.	565	1 415	-	410	343
\$100 TO \$119.	505	1 698	-	492	359
\$120 TO \$149.	433	2 401	-	270	312
\$150 TO \$169.	470	2 539	-	175	317
\$170 TO \$199.	563	5 680	-	266	388
\$200 TO \$249.	1 313	15 053	-	371	548
\$250 TO \$299.	1 201	15 139	-	447	629
\$300 TO \$349.	1 185	13 052	-	346	547
\$350 TO \$399.	799	12 858	-	337	750
\$400 TO \$499.	1 145	14 766	-	513	1 453
\$500 OR MORE.	922	13 311	-	656	2 031
NO CASH RENT.	1 357	13 159	71	660	1 196
MEDIAN.DOL.	266	315	-	239	361

TABLE H-4. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPECIFIED RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

	RACE					RACE				
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	SPANISH ORIGIN ¹	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	SPANISH ORIGIN ¹
THE STATE	THE STATE					AIEA (CDP)				
PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES										
TENURE										
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	114 363	4 654	987	168 671	16 968	3 948	255	31	5 408	579
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	48 611	748	199	100 524	6 491	1 848	80	5	3 993	287
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	42.5	16.1	20.2	59.6	38.3	46.8	31.4	...	73.8	49.6
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	65 752	3 906	788	68 147	10 477	2 100	175	26	1 415	292
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	31 067	409	146	76 103	4 762	1 176	28	...	3 042	181
WITH A MORTGAGE	22 987	300	128	53 060	3 680	1 027	20	...	2 317	160
LESS THAN \$200	1 024	13	5	3 348	210	37	-	...	132	-
\$200 TO \$299	2 824	34	9	10 044	585	103	-	...	541	6
\$300 TO \$399	3 128	33	30	10 365	815	123	-	...	336	29
\$400 TO \$499	3 066	38	7	8 496	575	145	-	...	368	35
\$500 OR MORE	12 945	182	77	20 807	1 495	619	20	...	940	90
MEDIANDOL.	554	565	541	432	439	563	...	...	440	523
NOT MORTGAGED	8 080	109	18	23 043	1 082	149	8	...	725	21
GROSS RENT										
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	64 390	3 783	782	66 885	10 300	2 078	175	26	1 403	292
LESS THAN \$100	1 322	37	-	5 138	463	7	-	-	31	6
\$100 TO \$199	4 800	270	98	11 330	1 324	46	-	14	213	59
\$200 TO \$299	13 668	970	175	19 025	2 612	92	23	6	271	31
\$300 OR MORE	35 274	1 553	419	25 727	4 789	1 782	145	6	804	186
NO CASH RENT	9 326	953	90	5 665	1 112	151	7	-	84	10
MEDIANDOL.	359	321	344	275	307	448	446	...	346	354
	HILO (CDP)					HONOLULU (CDP)				
TENURE										
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	3 237	65	36	7 692	697	45 997	1 523	359	77 480	5 445
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	1 507	25	-	5 011	223	16 930	186	30	39 014	1 305
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	46.6	...	-	65.1	32.0	36.8	12.2	8.4	50.4	24.0
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	1 730	40	36	2 681	474	29 067	1 337	329	38 466	4 140
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	1 314	25	-	4 669	190	7 423	99	12	24 782	671
WITH A MORTGAGE	799	18	-	2 874	127	5 192	54	5	15 499	439
LESS THAN \$200	54	-	-	192	6	132	13	-	684	16
\$200 TO \$299	94	-	-	597	15	349	17	-	2 231	54
\$300 TO \$399	165	12	-	687	56	554	13	-	3 227	91
\$400 TO \$499	201	-	-	571	22	569	5	-	2 570	75
\$500 OR MORE	285	6	-	827	28	3 588	6	5	6 787	203
MEDIANDOL.	436	...	-	394	369	669	...	...	460	471
NOT MORTGAGED	515	7	-	1 795	63	2 231	45	7	9 283	232
GROSS RENT										
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	1 730	40	36	2 666	474	28 734	1 307	329	38 021	4 121
LESS THAN \$100	101	5	-	256	23	539	16	-	1 576	150
\$100 TO \$199	303	7	10	578	113	2 222	101	43	6 392	484
\$200 TO \$299	445	22	16	834	153	6 945	353	82	12 979	1 243
\$300 OR MORE	823	6	10	795	179	16 033	474	169	14 854	1 902
NO CASH RENT	58	-	-	203	6	2 995	363	35	2 220	342
MEDIANDOL.	296	...	...	248	243	348	302	341	277	301
	KAILUA (CDP)-HONOLULU COUNTY					KANEOME (CDP)				
TENURE										
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	6 896	134	59	3 415	393	2 923	74	47	5 047	398
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	4 652	67	33	2 704	172	1 753	5	26	3 854	154
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	67.5	50.0	...	79.2	43.8	60.0	...	...	76.4	38.7
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	2 244	67	26	711	221	1 170	69	21	1 193	244
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	3 954	54	29	2 387	152	1 139	...	26	3 316	120
WITH A MORTGAGE	3 351	54	24	2 037	129	957	...	20	2 638	101
LESS THAN \$200	51	-	-	72	7	47	...	5	134	-
\$200 TO \$299	414	-	-	302	18	217	...	-	815	14
\$300 TO \$399	339	8	-	284	32	128	...	5	380	18
\$400 TO \$499	475	-	7	393	13	151	...	-	303	17
\$500 OR MORE	2 072	46	17	986	59	414	...	10	1 006	52
MEDIANDOL.	596	...	...	493	466	447	...	...	396	508
NOT MORTGAGED	603	-	5	350	23	182	...	6	678	19
GROSS RENT										
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	2 214	67	26	706	216	1 161	63	15	1 176	230
LESS THAN \$100	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
\$100 TO \$199	64	-	-	28	-	35	-	-	67	11
\$200 TO \$299	269	32	7	115	43	121	15	-	294	34
\$300 OR MORE	1 766	35	19	490	173	973	48	15	735	177
NO CASH RENT	109	-	-	73	-	32	-	-	63	8
MEDIANDOL.	449	...	...	369	361	437	...	...	342	373

¹ PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE H-4. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPECIFIED RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980--CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN ¹	RACE					SPANISH ORIGIN ¹
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN	ASIAN			WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN	ASIAN		
			INOIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALUT	AND PACIFIC ISLANDER					INOIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALUT	AND PACIFIC ISLANDER		
PEARL CITY (COP)						WAIKAPU (COP)						
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	2 545	130	18	8 280	692	1 321	243	5	5 127	706		
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	1 192	43	-	7 187	437	264	14	...	3 043	300		
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	46.8	33.1	-	86.8	63.2	20.0	5.8	...	59.4	42.5		
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	1 353	87	18	1 093	255	1 057	229	...	2 084	406		
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	803	15	-	5 855	282	228	14	...	2 630	262		
WITH A MORTGAGE	771	15	-	5 381	282	165	14	...	2 407	225		
LESS THAN \$200	32	-	-	225	-	13	-	...	130	13		
\$200 TO \$299	173	-	-	868	60	51	-	...	543	47		
\$300 TO \$399	156	-	-	1 068	71	29	-	...	441	26		
\$400 TO \$499	58	-	-	831	35	13	-	...	397	33		
\$500 OR MORE	352	15	-	2 389	116	59	14	...	896	106		
MEDIAN	452	...	-	464	422	349	...	...	423	483	
NOT MORTGAGED	32	-	-	474	-	63	-	...	223	37		
GROSS RENT												
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	1 321	82	18	1 043	251	1 039	207	...	2 026	396		
LESS THAN \$100	23	-	-	32	-	-	-	...	102	-		
\$100 TO \$199	49	4	-	65	23	28	-	...	65	15		
\$200 TO \$299	207	16	-	151	37	229	56	...	624	143		
\$300 OR MORE	707	44	12	686	166	782	151	...	1 127	235		
NO CASH RENT	335	18	6	109	25	-	-	...	108	3		
MEDIAN	432	...	...	423	431	361	358	...	327	321	
HAWAII COUNTY						HONOLULU COUNTY						
TENURE												
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	11 374	149	90	17 119	1 850	89 682	4 445	841	131 083	12 924		
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	6 227	81	9	11 184	861	36 057	662	183	76 696	4 415		
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	54.7	54.4	...	65.3	46.5	40.2	14.9	21.8	58.5	34.2		
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	5 147	68	81	5 935	989	53 625	3 783	658	54 387	8 509		
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	5 413	81	...	10 116	780	21 002	328	137	55 290	2 982		
WITH A MORTGAGE	3 147	35	...	5 630	516	16 997	265	119	41 080	2 440		
LESS THAN \$200	325	-	...	543	60	506	13	5	1 956	83		
\$200 TO \$299	548	-	...	1 466	128	1 896	34	9	7 188	364		
\$300 TO \$399	637	12	...	1 395	166	1 935	21	30	7 579	456		
\$400 TO \$499	565	8	...	938	63	2 102	30	7	6 469	349		
\$500 OR MORE	1 072	15	...	1 288	99	10 558	167	68	17 888	1 188		
MEDIAN	410	...	...	351	329	599	580	527	458	490	
NOT MORTGAGED	2 266	46	...	4 486	264	4 005	63	18	14 210	542		
GROSS RENT												
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	4 903	68	81	5 795	972	52 703	3 660	652	53 412	8 378		
LESS THAN \$100	271	5	-	892	86	762	21	-	2 855	312		
\$100 TO \$199	669	13	17	1 215	218	3 370	249	81	8 354	925		
\$200 TO \$299	1 085	22	16	1 331	216	11 722	938	145	16 611	2 237		
\$300 OR MORE	2 404	21	36	1 500	373	28 701	1 506	354	21 977	4 008		
NO CASH RENT	474	7	12	857	79	8 148	946	72	3 615	896		
MEDIAN	316	...	...	226	245	358	324	342	283	311	
KALAWAO COUNTY						KAUAI COUNTY						
TENURE												
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	8	-	-	63	-	3 987	19	21	7 704	813		
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	1 845	-	-	4 424	463	
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	46.3	-	-	57.4	56.9	
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	2 142	19	21	3 280	350	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	1 564	-	-	3 832	384	
WITH A MORTGAGE . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	983	-	-	2 223	275	
LESS THAN \$200 . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	42	-	-	219	27	
\$200 TO \$299 . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	100	-	-	465	17	
\$300 TO \$399 . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	165	-	-	534	72	
\$400 TO \$499 . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	214	-	-	425	82	
\$500 OR MORE . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	462	-	-	580	77	
MEDIAN . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	486	-	-	378	431	
NOT MORTGAGED . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	581	-	-	1 609	109	
GROSS RENT												
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	2 082	19	21	3 197	330	
LESS THAN \$100 . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	100	11	-	767	31	
\$100 TO \$199 . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	344	-	-	837	68	
\$200 TO \$299 . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	340	-	6	472	45	
\$300 OR MORE . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	1 074	8	15	696	136	
NO CASH RENT . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	224	-	-	425	50	
MEDIAN . . . . .	...	-	-	...	-	345	...	...	160	292	

¹ PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE H-4. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPECIFIED RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980--CONTINUED

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

THE STATE
PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE
COUNTIES

TENURE

	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	SPANISH ORIGIN ¹
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	9 312	41	35	12 702	1 381
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	4 482	5	7	8 220	752
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	48.1	...	...	64.7	54.5
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	4 830	36	28	4 482	629

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	SPANISH ORIGIN ¹
SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	3 088	...	...	6 865	616
WITH A MORTGAGE	1 860	...	...	4 127	449
LESS THAN \$200	151	...	...	630	40
\$200 TO \$299	280	...	...	925	76
\$300 TO \$399	391	...	...	857	121
\$400 TO \$499	185	...	...	664	81
\$500 OR MORE	853	...	...	1 051	131
MEDIAN	451	...	...	356	388
NOT MORTGAGED	1 228	...	...	2 738	167

GROSS RENT

	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	SPANISH ORIGIN ¹
SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	4 694	36	28	4 418	620
LESS THAN \$100	189	-	-	624	34
\$100 TO \$199	417	8	-	924	113
\$200 TO \$299	521	10	8	611	114
\$300 OR MORE	3 095	18	14	1 554	272
NO CASH RENT	472	-	6	705	87
MEDIAN	435	...	...	252	312

¹PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. In this report, data are shown for places with 25,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places—Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the

boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

In Connecticut, a unique situation exists in which one incorporated place (Woodmont borough) is subordinate to another (Milford city). The city of Milford is coextensive with the town of Milford. In the tables for the Connecticut report in this series and other series of 1980 census reports, data shown for Milford city exclude those for Woodmont borough, and the user must therefore refer to data for Milford town (which include those for the borough) for data for Milford city.

Census Designated Places—As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown only as towns/townships in this report. The States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown for towns of 25,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine,

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 25,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population. The definition of "extended cities" can be found in Appendix A of the report series *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A.

Urbanized Areas—The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled contiguous territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

Rural Farm—The rural farm population includes all persons living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.



Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the respondent instruction guide which relates to these questions are presented in appendix E. The population and housing subjects are defined below.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household—A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information, see the housing unit definition.

Relationship to Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape files 2, 4, and 5).

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1

of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder."

Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons except the spouse of the householder under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual—An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family—A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Group quarters—All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire, or 10 or more unrelated persons who share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or

maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex—The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race—The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data are presented for housing units, households, and families classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of

the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

"Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and persons who marked the "Other" race category and provided write-in entries of other Asian and Pacific Islander groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above, e.g., Chinese and Filipino, were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for Racial Groups—The population totals for racial groups in this report are based on sample tabulations and, therefore, may differ from data based on 100-percent tabulations. Such differences reflect the results of additional edit and review procedures performed during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

The more extensive review and edit of the sample information resulted in a shift of some persons from the "Other" category to the racial categories "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut," and "Asian and Pacific Islander." (See the discussion on "Edit and Review of Race Item During Sample Processing" below.) The effect of this additional editing on the sample population totals varies substantially by racial group and geographical area of the country. For instance, in California the Asian and Pacific Islander population increased by 59,155 persons from 1,253,818 in the 100-percent tabula-

tions to 1,312,973 in sample tabulations primarily as a result of this additional editing; in some other areas, the effect of the editing was negligible.

It is important to note that the differences between the sample and 100-percent population totals *also* reflect the effects of sampling variability. The amount of sampling variability is affected by the size of the specific racial group as well as the size of the geographic area. (See the section, "Calculation of Standard Errors," in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.") Information now available indicates that the 100-percent tabulations shown in PC80-1-B reports, which are not affected by sampling variability, are usually the best source to use for the *total population* of the racial groups for most geographical areas of the country. However, the use of 100-percent or sample data for characteristics of race groups (e.g., age, relationship, education, income) is dependent upon whether the data on characteristics were collected on a 100-percent or sample basis. Subsequent 1980 census reports will provide more information on the effects of sample processing on the population totals for the racial groups.

Edit and Review of Race Item During Sample Processing—As mentioned above, the processing of the sample questionnaires included a thorough review of write-in entries as well as additional editing to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Limited edit and review procedures were performed for entries of this type during the 100-percent processing; however, not all such cases were identified. The more thorough review of write-in entries in the sample coding operation reclassified such responses into one of the 14 specific race categories. Also, write-in entries of Asian and Pacific Islander groups, such as Cambodian, Laotian, and Thai, which were not listed separately in the race item, were coded and subsequently tabulated as

"Asian and Pacific Islander" to provide data on the total Asian and Pacific Islander population in sample tabulations.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for some race groups. First, Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category as "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" race category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their race as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and

Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In addition, in 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories. Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

Age—The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in questions 5b and 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table P-1.

Marital Status—The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated

are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

Spanish Origin—The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population" below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

Preliminary evaluations of 1980 census data suggest some limited misreporting of Spanish origin. Available evidence indicates that the misreporting may have occurred only in selected areas with relatively small Spanish origin populations, such as in some southern States,

but it is not apparent in those areas with the largest concentrations of Spanish origin persons. For a fuller discussion of the reporting in the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Report, "Persons of Spanish Origin by States: 1980."

Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population

The population totals for the Spanish origin population in this report are based on sample tabulations and, therefore, may differ from data based on 100-percent tabulations. Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.") Available information shows that the effect of the extensive edit procedures varies substantially by geographical area.

It is important to note that the sample population totals for Spanish origin may vary considerably from the 100-percent totals because of sampling variability. The amount of sampling variability is affected by the size of the population and size of the area. (See the section "Calculation of Standard Errors," in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.") Thus, the 100-percent tabulations, which are not affected by sampling variability, are usually the best source to use for the population totals of the Spanish origin population for the areas shown in this report. However, the use of 100-percent or sample data for the characteristics of the Spanish origin population (e.g., age, relationship, education, income) is dependent upon whether the data on characteristics were collected on a 100-percent or sample basis. Subsequent 1980 census reports will provide more information on the effects of sample processing on the population totals.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors: namely, overall improvements in the 1980

census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

School Enrollment—The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency.

Years of School Completed—The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish (question 10) the highest grade attended (question 9), he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

Nativity and Place of Birth—The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, in Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad (or at sea) with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth, rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English—The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which

language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home, and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Residence in 1975—The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves. Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence-in-1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Work Disability—The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a

health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

Public Transportation Disability—Persons are identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Fertility (Children Ever Born)—The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any children who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded are miscarriages and still births and any of the woman's stepchildren, foster children, or adopted children.

Means of Transportation to Work—The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car,

truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated, railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

Reference Week—The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status—The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Industry and Occupation—The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over. For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupation classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupation Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

Class of Worker—The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government Workers—Employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-Employed Workers—Those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Labor Force Status in 1979—The data on labor status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time," persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had one

or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979—The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received during the calendar year 1979 for work performed as an employee at any time. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece rate payments, and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment.

"Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors' benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

"Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employers' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). However, the composition of most households and families was the same during 1979 as in April 1980.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 4 and 5. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 4 and table 5 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 123.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income, the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita values when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979—Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level, based on income in 1979 using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresh-

olds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from 7 or more persons to 9 or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 133, "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980."

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person:	
Under 65 years	\$3,774
65 years and over	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years . .	4,876
Householder 65 years and over	4,389
3 persons	5,787
4 persons	7,412
5 persons	8,776
6 persons	9,915
7 persons	11,237
8 persons	12,484
9 or more persons	14,812

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from

75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for non-residential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on group quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Group Quarters—Any living quarters not classified as housing units are group quarters. For more information, see the definition of group quarters in the "Population Characteristics" section of this appendix.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in these counts resulting from processing procedures used to inflate population and housing sample data.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began.

The year in which a householder moves is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For Sale Only—Vacant year-round units being offered "for sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

For Rent—Vacant year-round units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

Held for Occasional Use—This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as "held for occasional use." Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall into this category, although some second homes may be classified as "seasonal."

Other Vacants—This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. For example, this category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not included as a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of mobile homes or trailers are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category "no elevator" refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot

and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category "no bathroom or only a half bath" consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Source of Water—A housing unit may receive its water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category "some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category "other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Equipment and Fuels

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as

their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Vehicles Available—This item refers to the vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of 1-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for use of household members. Cars rented or leased for 1 month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of 1-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or dilapidated cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans

and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and

sawdust, waste materials such as corn cobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "other" also includes coal or coke and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Financial Characteristics

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence. Separate distributions are shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts on the property; real estate

taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "no cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . . C-1
 Armed Forces. C-1
 Crews of Merchant Vessels C-1
 Persons Away at School C-1
 Persons in Institutions C-1
 Persons Away From Their
 Residence on Census Day C-1
 Americans Abroad. C-2
 Citizens of Foreign Countries. . . C-2
DATA COLLECTION
PROCEDURES. C-2
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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated

as of that port. If the ship was not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other

members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were

available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (most sparsely settled) areas of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. In all areas of the country, vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observations.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reserva-

tions and in the *historic areas* of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC-readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. The product of this operation was computer tapes from which the tables in this report were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data tabulated in this publication are based on a sample of the 1980 census. These data are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and non-sampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error, which affects both sample and complete count data, is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the

interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be below the actual figures. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample, given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., air-conditioning, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor.

As is evident from the formula below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the

sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean, presented in certain tables, depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an

ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the

average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was

assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons, the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18	
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
Persons in All Other Housing Units	
11	1 person in housing unit

- 12-16 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
- 17 *Persons in group quarters*

Stage II—Householder/ Nonhouseholder

Group

- 1 Householder
- 2 Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin Male

- 1 0 to 4 years of age
- 2 5 to 14 years of age
- 3 15 to 19 years of age
- 4 20 to 24 years of age
- 5 25 to 34 years of age
- 6 35 to 44 years of age
- 7 45 to 64 years of age
- 8 65 years of age or older

Female

- 9-16 Same age categories as groups 1 to 8

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

- 17-32 Same age and sex categories as group 1 to 16

Black Race

- 33-64 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

- 65-96 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

- 97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

- 129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial

weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference

was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18

- 1 2 persons in housing unit
- 2 3 persons in housing unit
- 3 4 persons in housing unit
- 4 5 to 7 persons in housing unit
- 5 8 or more persons in housing unit

Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

- 6-10 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

All Other Housing Units

- 11 1 person in housing unit
- 12-16 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group Owner

White Race (householder) Persons of Spanish Origin (householder) Value of House

- 1 \$0 to \$9,999
- 2 \$10,000 to \$19,999
- 3 \$20,000 to \$24,999
- 4 \$25,000 to \$49,999
- 5 \$50,000 to \$99,999
- 6 \$100,000 to \$149,999
- 7 \$150,000+
- 8 Other Owners

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

- 9-16 Same value categories as groups 1 to 8

<i>Black Race</i>	
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>	
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>	
65-80	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Renter</i>	
<i>White Race</i>	
<i>Persons of Spanish Origin Rent Categories</i>	
81	\$1 to \$59
82	\$60 to \$99
83	\$100 to \$149
84	\$150 to \$199
85	\$200 to \$249
86	\$250 to \$299
87	\$300 to \$399
88	\$400 to \$499
89	\$500+
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent
<i>Persons not of Spanish origin</i>	
92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
<i>Black Race</i>	
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	
125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>	
147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>	
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS		
Group		
1		<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2		<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3		<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned before, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive

programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training

packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding, and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed, and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were allocated by the computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that

item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ^{1/}	Size of publication area ^{2/}													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

^{1/} For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

^{2/} The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

^{1/} For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.2	0.5
Household type.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Household relationship.....	1.3	1.3	0.5
Household size.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Marital status.....	1.0	1.0	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.5	1.5	0.5
Type of group quarters.....	0.8	0.8	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.0	2.0	0.6
Residence in 1975.....	3.4	3.4	2.9
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.2	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.3	0.7
Years of school completed.....	1.2	1.2	0.5
Veteran status.....	1.0	1.0	0.4
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Labor force status.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.3	1.3	0.4
Household income.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	1.1	0.4
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.2	0.4
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.0	2.0	0.6
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.2	1.2	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.0	1.0	0.4
Tenure.....	1.2	1.2	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Stories in structure.....	0.8	0.8	0.5
Passenger elevator.....	0.9	0.9	0.4
Source of water.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.0	1.0	0.6
Year structure built.....	1.0	1.0	0.6
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.4	1.4	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.0	1.0	0.4
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	1.1	0.8
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Air conditioning.....	1.5	1.5	0.8
Vehicles available.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.1	0.5

Table D. **Percent of Persons and Housing Units
in Sample: 1980**

[For definitions of terms, see appendixes
A and B]

THE STATE PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE COUNTIES	PERSONS		HOUSING UNITS	
	100- PERCENT COUNT	PERCENT IN SAMPLE	100- PERCENT COUNT	PERCENT IN SAMPLE
THE STATE	964 691	15.7	334 235	15.9
PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE				
AIEA (CDP)	32 879	15.6	10 175	15.9
HILO (CDP)	35 269	15.8	11 775	15.9
HONOLULU (CDP)	365 048	15.8	142 280	15.8
KAILUA (CDP)	35 812	16.2	11 124	16.2
KANEOME (CDP)	29 919	15.5	8 532	15.8
PEARL CITY (CDP)	42 575	16.5	11 367	16.3
WAIPAHU (CDP)	29 139	15.4	7 120	15.7
COUNTIES				
HAWAII	92 053	15.6	34 215	15.8
HONOLULU	762 565	15.7	252 038	15.8
KALAWAO	144	54.2	121	48.8
KAUAI	39 082	15.9	14 828	16.1
MAUI	70 847	15.6	33 033	15.9

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.
3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person *identifies* his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes, but also used by another household** if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.
- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A one-family house detached from any other house** when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater*.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer *Yes only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28 – H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30 – H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark **No**, only speaks English if the person always speaks English *at home*; then skip to question 14.

Mark **Yes** if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do *not* mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.
 - (1) The circle **Very well** should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
 - (2) The circle **Well** should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
 - (3) The circle **Not well** should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
 - (4) The circle **Not at all** should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark **Yes**, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark **No**, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark **Yes** if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark **Yes** only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark **No** if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark **Yes** if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark **No** if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark **Yes**, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark **Yes**, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark **No** if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark **Yes** if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark **Yes** *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark **No** if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.
- If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.
- If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.
- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle.

Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons).
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2	
		Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
3. Sex Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		a. Age at last birthday _____ b. Month of birth _____ <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.		c. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 9 1 0 1 2 2 0 2 3 3 0 3 4 4 0 4 5 5 0 5 6 6 0 6 7 7 0 7 8 8 0 8 9 9 0 9	
6. Marital status Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> _____ College (academic year) <input type="radio"/> _____ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> _____ College (academic year) <input type="radio"/> _____ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	

PERSON in column 7

Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____

If relative of person in column 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Father/mother
☐ Son/daughter ☐ Other relative
☐ Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder ☐ Other nonrelative
☐ Partner, roommate
☐ Paid employee

☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ White ☐ Asian Indian
☐ Black or Negro ☐ Hawaiian
☐ Japanese ☐ Guamanian
☐ Chinese ☐ Samoan
☐ Filipino ☐ Eskimo
☐ Korean ☐ Aleut
☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other — Specify _____
☐ Indian (Amer.)
Print tribe → _____

a. Age at last birthday _____ c. Year of birth _____

b. Month of birth _____

☐ Jan.—Mar. ☐ 1 ☐ 8 ☐ 0 ☐ 0 ☐ 0
☐ Apr.—June ☐ 9 ☐ 1 ☐ 1 ☐ 1
☐ July—Sept. ☐ 2 ☐ 2 ☐ 2
☐ Oct.—Dec. ☐ 3 ☐ 3 ☐ 3
☐ 4 ☐ 4 ☐ 4
☐ 5 ☐ 5 ☐ 5
☐ 6 ☐ 6 ☐ 6
☐ 7 ☐ 7 ☐ 7
☐ 8 ☐ 8 ☐ 8
☐ 9 ☐ 9 ☐ 9

☐ Now married ☐ Separated
☐ Widowed ☐ Never married
☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

☐ No, has not attended since February 1
☐ Yes, public school, public college
☐ Yes, private, church-related
☐ Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:

☐ Nursery school ☐ Kindergarten
Elementary through high school (grade or year)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
☐ College (academic year) _____
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
☐ Never attended school—Skip question 10

☐ Now attending this grade (or year)
☐ Finished this grade (or year)
☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)

CENSUS USE ONLY A. ☐ I ☐ N ☐ O

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.
☐ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.
☐ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.
☐ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

- ☐ One
☐ 2 apartments or living quarters
☐ 3 apartments or living quarters
☐ 4 apartments or living quarters
☐ 5 apartments or living quarters
☐ 6 apartments or living quarters
☐ 7 apartments or living quarters
☐ 8 apartments or living quarters
☐ 9 apartments or living quarters
☐ 10 or more apartments or living quarters
☐ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

- ☐ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
☐ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

- ☐ Yes, for this household only
☐ Yes, but also used by another household
☐ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
☐ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?

Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

- ☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A house on 10 or more acres
☐ A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$17,499 ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999 ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$22,499 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$22,500 to \$24,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$27,499 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$27,500 to \$29,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- ☐ Less than \$50 ☐ \$160 to \$169
☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ \$170 to \$179
☐ \$60 to \$69 ☐ \$180 to \$189
☐ \$70 to \$79 ☐ \$190 to \$199
☐ \$80 to \$89 ☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$90 to \$99 ☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$100 to \$109 ☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$110 to \$119 ☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$120 to \$129 ☐ \$300 to \$349
☐ \$130 to \$139 ☐ \$350 to \$399
☐ \$140 to \$149 ☐ \$400 to \$499
☐ \$150 to \$159 ☐ \$500 or more

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

A4. Block number	A6. Serial number	B. Type of unit or quarters	For vacant units	D. Months vacant	F. Total persons
		Occupied	C1. Is this unit for —		
		First form	Year round use	Less than 1 month	
		Continuation	Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.	1 up to 2 months	
		Vacant	C2. Vacancy status	2 up to 6 months	
		Regular	For rent	6 up to 12 months	
		Usual home elsewhere	For sale only	1 year up to 2 years	
		Group quarters	Rented or sold, not occupied	2 or more years	
		First form	Held for occasional use		
		Continuation	Other vacant		
			C3. Is this unit boarded up?	E. Indicators	
			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	1. <input type="radio"/> Mail return	
				2. <input type="radio"/> Pop./F	

H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. 	H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used b. Which fuel is used most for water heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	CENSUS USE H22a. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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8	8	8																														
9	9	9																														
H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	c. Which fuel is used most for cooking? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	H22b. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H15a. Is this building — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more 	H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters? a. Electricity \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used	H22c. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H16. Do you get water from — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	c. Gas \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used	H22d. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	d. Water \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i>	H22e. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	H22f. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	H22g. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No H27. Do you have air conditioning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	H22h. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is –

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

☐ Yes, contract to purchase

☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

☐ Yes, taxes included in payment

☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

☐ Yes, insurance included in payment

☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

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PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

Page 7

<p>c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — Skip to 28 <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 31d</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p>
<p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</p>	<p>I 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>II 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>III 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>IV 7 7</p> <p>O 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</p>	<p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</p> <p>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p>Weeks</p>	<p>O 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>
<p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>O 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>O 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>O 7 7</p> <p>O 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</p>	<p>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>Hours</p>	<p>O 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27</p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p>	<p>O 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p>	<p>d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>Weeks</p>	<p>32a. 32b.</p> <p>O 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked</p> <p>Skip to 31d</p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>O 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>O 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>O 7 7</p> <p>O 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</p>	<p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</p> <p>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p> <p>O 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</p> <p>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</p>	<p>D E F</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>O 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>O 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>O 7 7</p> <p>O 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</p>	<p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</p>	<p>O 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</p> <p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p>	<p>K L M</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>O 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>O 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>O 7 7</p> <p>O 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</p>	<p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>O 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</p> <p>Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p>	<p>N P Q</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>O 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>O 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>O 7 7</p> <p>O 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</p>	<p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>O 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Retail trade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</p>	<p>AF NW</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>O 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>O 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>O 7 7</p> <p>O 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</p>	<p>c. Own farm . . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32e. 32f.</p> <p>O 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p>	<p>R S T</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>O 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>O 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>O 7 7</p> <p>O 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</p>	<p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>O 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p>	<p>U V W</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>O 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>O 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>O 7 7</p> <p>O 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</p>	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>O 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Federal government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>State government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Local government employee (city, county, etc.) . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Own business incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm . . . <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>X Y Z</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>O 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>O 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>O 7 7</p> <p>O 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</p>	<p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>O 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
		<p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .</p> <p>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>O 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
		<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>O 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2

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